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628 Hill St. Tracy, S.C.
11th ANNUAL CATALOGUE

FERTILIZERS,
POULTRY SUPPLIES,
IMPLEMENTs.

GARDEN
FIELD AND FLOWER

ALL
SEEDS

TESTED

TRUE

AND
RELIABLE

NONE
BETTER

THE
TEXAS
SEED
HOUSE

SEEDS.

1910



REICHARDT & SCHULTE Co.,
(INCORPORATED)
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

REICHARDT & SCHULTE CO.

(INCORPORATED)

THE TEXAS SEED HOUSE, HOUSTON

To our Customers and Friends:

With pleasure we heartily thank you for your continued confidence in us as shown by the large increase of orders received last year. We trust the coming season will be a pleasant and profitable one for all and again solicit a renewal of your valued patronage.

It is through your patronage so generously given that we have been able to add many facilities for the handling of our rapidly increasing business and been compelled to double the size of our catalogue in order to properly present to our friends the immense stock we carry. We now offer you as complete a line as can be found in any similar establishment and are better equipped in every way to not only successfully compete with, but out-distance any other reputable seed house in THE SOUTH.

In revising this Guide Book we have endeavored to offer everything of merit that is best adapted for the South and have cut out such varieties as experience and repeated tests have shown to possess little or no value.

A good many of our seeds are grown under our own supervision and inspection; others are contracted for with thoroughly reliable growers, while such sorts as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Peas, Beans, Lettuce, Radish, Tomato, etc., are grown for us by specialists exclusively.

We have endeavored to give honest illustrations and tell the exact truth about the goods we offer and that is what you want. It pays to give a square deal and a man is foolish who thinks people will believe a lot of exaggerated pictures and crazy descriptions. Should you want any articles not listed in this catalogue we will be pleased to have your inquiries and will give them prompt attention.

ALL
OUR
SEEDS
ARE
CAREFULLY
TESTED,
THOROUGHLY
RELIABLE
AND
OF
HIGHEST
GERMINATION

HOW TO ORDER.—Please be careful to write your name and address distinctly and in full, using the order sheet and envelope inserted in this catalogue, and no matter how often you write, be sure to sign your name, giving your Town and State as well.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Cash should always accompany the order. Remittances may be made at our risk by any of the following methods: (1st, and best) Postoffice order; (2) Draft on New York; (3) Express company's money order; (4) Cash by express in amounts of not less than \$5.00; (5) Registered letter; (6) Personal checks, but 10 cents must be added for exchange. We also accept clean stamps in small amounts same as cash.

REFERENCES.—As to our financial responsibility, we refer you to any bank or banker who is a subscriber to the commercial agencies.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS.—We are prepared to fill, in nearly every case, all orders promptly and correctly the day they are received.

SENDING SEEDS BY MAIL is both a specialty and a very important branch of our business.

ERRORS.—Should an error occur, we desire to be promptly advised and will take pleasure in making satisfactory correction.

SHIPPING.—Prices are net, delivered at our express or freight depots, and are subject to change as the season advances, depending on shortage or surplus stock. We pay postage on packets, ounces, two ounces, quarter pounds, half pounds and pounds, also pints and quarts, at CATALOGUE prices. If wanted by express or freight DEDUCT 5 cents per pint, or 10 cents per pound or quart. We make no charge for bags, boxes or packing.

ABOUT WARRANTED SEEDS.—Nothing is sent out which we do not believe to be good in every respect and it would be FOLLY on our part to fill any order that would not be entirely satisfactory to our customers—even seeds of the best quality often fail to germinate by reason of improper planting, weather conditions, etc., and while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, expressed or implied. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms, they are at once to be returned and the money that has been paid for same will be promptly refunded.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING VEGETABLE SEEDS

Compiled and adapted for climate of South Texas and Gulf Coast region.

JANUARY

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leek, Turnips, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi. Sow Early Cauliflower in a frame, Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Celery, Sorrel, Peas, Irish Potatoes and all kinds of herb seeds; sow Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Pepper, and Tomatoes in hot beds for transplanting.

FEBRUARY

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leeks, Radishes, Turnips, Swiss Chard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage, Parsley, Cress, Celery, Peas, Potatoes, Herb Seeds. Plant Asparagus Roots, Beans, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Corn. End of this month Sweet Potatoes can be planted for slips.

MARCH

Sow Beets, Radishes, Lettuce, Spinach, Carrots, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Leeks, Celery, Parsley, Cress, Chervil, Lettuce. Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Endive, Squash, Cucumbers, Melons, Okra, Tomatoes; Egg Plants and Peppers can be sown in the open ground. Plant Corn, Irish and Sweet Potatoes.

APRIL

Sow Bush and Pole Beans, Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Cress, Parsley, Pumpkins, Celery, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Pepper, Kohlrabi, Cauliflower.

MAY

Sow Corn, Melons, Squash, Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Okra, Bush and Pole Beans, Pumpkins, Radishes, Endive, Lettuce. Celery for bleaching can be sown now, but requires plenty of water if the weather is dry. Set out Sweet Potato Slips.

JUNE

Sow Water and Musk Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Okra, Pumpkins, Bush and Pole Beans, Yellow and White Radishes, Lettuce, Celery, Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Sweet Pepper for a fall crop.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FIELD SEEDS

JANUARY

Plant Potatoes. The Early Rose and Bliss Triumph, Peerless and other second early varieties may be planted after the first. Texas Red Rust Proof Oats may be sown. Field Corn, Rape, and Winter Vetch, Stock Turnips and Stock Beets, Alfalfa and Clover.

FEBRUARY

February is the best month to plant a general crop of Potatoes, as on an average they will succeed better if planted during this month than any other. Plant also Field Corn, Alfalfa, Rape, Vetch, Grass and Clover Seed.

MARCH

Sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, white and yellow, and Milo Maize for stock food. Field Corn, Alfalfa, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, also Early Garden Corn, Artichokes for hogs.

APRIL

Work enumerated above for March may apply to April; also Cow Peas, Millet, Cotton and Peanuts.

MAY

Plant Sugar Beets and Mangels for stock feeding, all kinds of Sorghum, Millet, Fodder plants, Cow

Large Adams Corn, if planted now, will make a successful late crop for market.

JULY

Plant Pole and Bush Beans. Sow Tomatoes, Corn, Cucumbers, Algiers Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Radishes, Turnips, Ruta Bagas, Cabbage of all kinds, Kohlrabi, Parsley, Mustard, Beets and Celery.

AUGUST

Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Algiers Cauliflower, Parsley, Lettuce, Chervil, Radishes, Mustard, Cress, Beets, Carrots, Celery. Set out Shallots and Onion Sets; also Seed Potatoes.

SEPTEMBER

Plant Extra Early Peas. Sow Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsley, Mustard, Celery, Corn Salad, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Endive, Turnips, Chervil, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Spinach, Parsley. Sow Creole and Bermuda Onion Seeds. Set out Shallots and sow Turnip Rooted Celery and Salsify.

OCTOBER

Sow Onion Seeds of all kinds, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Kale, Leeks, Spinach, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Corn Salad, Kohlrabi, Chervil, Radishes, Lettuce, Endive, Parsnip, Salsify, Peas. Set out Shallots, Artichokes and Strawberry plants.

NOVEMBER

Sow Spinach, Corn Salad, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Chervil, Carrots, Salsify, Parsnip, Celery, Cress, Endive, Cabbage, Peas, Beans, Leeks, Endive, Turnips. Set out Shallots and Artichokes and Strawberry plants.

DECEMBER

Plant Peas for general crop. Sow Spinach, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Beets, Turnips, Mustard, Leeks. Sow Cauliflower in a frame for a late Spring crop. Sow Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Sweet Pepper in hot bed for early plants.

JANUARY

Peas, Soja Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts and Cotton. Milo Maize, June Corn.

JUNE

Work enumerated above for May applies to June.

JULY

Cow Peas, Mexican June Corn, Millet, Sorghum, Kaffir Corn and Spanish Peanuts.

AUGUST

Cow Peas, Dwarf Essex Rape, Vetch, Irish Potatoes and Rust Proof Oats for fall planting.

SEPTEMBER

Alfalfa, Barley, Rye, Winter Turf and Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, Wheat, Rescue Grass, Bermuda Grass, Dwarf Essex Rape, Vetch, Burr Clover, Irish Potatoes for fall planting and Speltz.

OCTOBER

Work enumerated for September applies to October.

NOVEMBER

Alfalfa, Rye, Barley, Dwarf Essex Rape, Hairy Vetch, Rust Proof Seed Oats, Wheat and Speltz.

DECEMBER

Alfalfa, Vetch, Rape and Spring Potatoes.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FLOWER SEEDS AND BULBS

JANUARY

Continue to sow flower seeds during this month for spring and early summer blooming. The best varieties for now are Verbena, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Lupinus, Flax, Scarlet Sage, Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy, Wall Flower, Bell Flower, Sweet Sultan, Coreopsis, Sweet William, Japan and Carnation Pinks. Larkspur, California Poppy, Heliotrope, White and Red Everlasting Flowers, Candytuft, Lobelia, Monkey Flower, Love in a Mist, Evening Primrose, Sweet Mignonette, Dwarf Mourning Bride and Pansies, also Japan and Tiger Lilies and Narcissus bulbs for late flowering. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Cockscomb, Marigold, Evening Glory and Nasturtium, and in the Greenhouse in pots Begonia Rex, Begonia Tuberosa and Cyclamen. Plant Gladiolus and Freesia bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Rose bushes and flowering ornamental shrubs.

FEBRUARY

Sow flower seed for late spring and early summer, such as Zinnia, Balsams in frame, Torenia, different varieties of Amaranthus, Gomphrenas, etc.

Set out Rose bushes and ornamental shrubs. Plant Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragon, Pansy, Aster, Chinese and Japan Pinks, Daisies for late blooming, Lobelia, Mignonette, Bottle Pink and Sweet Sultan. Phlox and Verbena may still be sown. Sow Browallia, Cosmos, Coreopsis, Sunflower, Sensitive Plant, Cobea Scandens, Nasturtium, Aristolochia Siphon, Marigold, Salvia and Vinca. Lay in Dahlia bulbs in a hot bed for propagating.

MARCH

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulaca, Browallia and Sunflower. Plant Gladiolus, Tuberoses and Dahlia bulbs. Set out Chrysanthemums for fall blooming.

APRIL

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Portulaca, Gomphrena, Torenia, and Amaranthus, Browallia, Celosia and Vinca. Plant Coleus and other foliage plants, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums, Sunflower, Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs.

MAY

Follow instructions given for last month.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

Our Special Collections of Seeds have been so popular in recent years that we are now giving special attention to this branch of our work. These collections are put up in advance of the regular seed selling season, and are ready for mailing immediately on receipt of your order. Every one of them is a splendid bargain in seeds and the varieties contained have been most carefully selected for Southern home garden use.

JUNE

Follow instructions given for April.

JULY

Sow Vinca, Phlox, Cockscomb, Ten-week Stock, Balsam and Zinnia.

AUGUST

Sow Pansy, Balsam, Zinnia, Cockscomb, Gomphrena, and follow instructions for July.

SEPTEMBER

During the month flower seeds, such as Sweet Peas, Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Phlox; Chinese, Japanese, Marguerite and Carnation Pinks, Asters, etc., may be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month.

OCTOBER

Continue to sow flower seeds of all spring blooming varieties. Plant Sweet Peas, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anemones, Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, Columbine, Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, Snapdragons, Sweet William, Stocks and Poppy. Plant Bermuda Grass for your winter lawn.

NOVEMBER

Sow flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Lobelia, Poppy and Sweet Peas.

Set out Rose bushes and other hardy plants.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones and Ranunculus in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

DECEMBER

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Ranunculus, Anemones, Japan Lilies. Sow all varieties of winter and spring blooming flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February, as, for instance, Lobelia, Asters, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragons, Calceolus, Heliotrope, Primula and Mignonette. Set out Roses and other hardy plants.

QUARTER DOLLAR INTRODUCTORY VEGETABLE COLLECTION

8 PACKETS, 25 CENTS.

- 1 Packet Sure Head Cabbage.
- 1 Packet Early Eclipse Beet.
- 1 Packet Big Boston Lettuce.
- 1 Packet New Stone Tomato.
- 1 Packet Scarlet Turnip, white tipped Radish.
- 1 Packet Alabama Sweet Watermelon.
- 1 Packet Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.
- 1 Packet Early White Flat Dutch Turnip.

For 25 cents we will send the above 8 full size packets of seed by mail, postpaid.

HALF-DOLLAR VEGETABLE COLLECTION

16 PACKETS, 50 CENTS.

- 1 Packet Curled Parsley.
- 1 Packet Sure Head Cabbage.
- 1 Packet Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.
- 1 Packet Early Eclipse Beet.
- 1 Packet Danver's Half Long Carrot.
- 1 Packet Arlington White Spine Cucumber.
- 1 Packet True Georgia Collards.
- 1 Packet Big Boston Lettuce.
- 1 Packet Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.
- 1 Packet Alabama Sweet Watermelon.
- 1 Packet Southern Giant Curled Mustard.
- 1 Packet White Velvet Okra.
- 1 Packet Extra Early Long Scarlet Radish.
- 1 Packet Early White Bush Squash.
- 1 Packet Dwarf Champion Tomato.
- 1 Packet Purple Top Globe Turnip.

For 50 cents we will send the above 16 packets of seed by mail, postpaid.

We will be pleased to change any of the above to suit the wants of our customers.

ARTICHOKE

Ber. Artischoke; Fr. Artichout; Sp., Alcochofa; Nat. Ord., Compositae.

One oz. of seed to about 400 plants. Plant 2½ bu. of the Jerusalem variety to an acre.

CULTURE: Seeds should be planted in the early spring in drills, say 3 inches apart, and 12 inches between rows. In the fall (as soon as the rains begin to fall) transplant into the field in rows about three feet apart and four feet between the rows. Draw the soil well up around the trunk of the plant to prevent shaking by the wind. Don't let the plants suffer for water at the roots. Keep down the weeds. Succeeding plantings can be made from the suckers. The soil must be rich and the drainage must be good.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE—The flower heads of this variety are eaten and are considered a great delicacy. There is generally a difficulty in obtaining fresh seed, which we avoid, by importing direct from Italy. Postpaid, per packet, 10c; per oz., 25c; per pound, \$2.50.

JERUSALEM (HELIANTHUS TUBE-ROSUS)—The tubers of this variety are especially for hogs, though frequently used on the family table. They are wonderful yielders, and should be planted on rich loams and cultivated like potatoes. Price per pound, postage paid, 25c; per bushel at market prices, which are fluctuating.

FIRST-CLASS SEEDS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

We do not attempt to sell seeds at the lowest prices, but we do endeavor to supply the best seeds obtainable as low as first-class seeds can be sold.

12 PACKETS--BIG 50c COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS

For 50 cents we will mail one full-sized packet each of the following:

- Alyssum Sweet, beautiful white flower of delicious fragrance.
- Balsam, Double Mixed, favorite garden flower.
- Cockscomb, Dwarf Mixed, beautiful, free blooming annual.
- Larkspur, Dwarf German Rocket, Mixed, good for bouquets.
- Marigold, French Double Dwarf, Mixed, various markings.
- Nasturtiums, Dwarf Mixed, fine for table decorations.
- Phlox Drummondii, Mixed, splendid mass of colors.
- Petunia, Good Mixed, fine for bedding.
- Poppy, Double Peony Flowered, Mixed, well adapted for shrubbery.
- Sweet William, Single Mixed, great variety of colors.
- Verbena, Fine Mixed, beautiful dazzling self-colors.
- Zinnia, Tall Double Mixed, showy and free flowering.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus—Columbian Mammoth White.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

A saving of two to three years is effected by planting roots. Those offered are Select, Strong, Two-Year-Old Roots, and we are confident they will please you in every way. Don't be misled in planting one-year-old or inferior Roots. Price, \$1.50 per 100 by express, not prepaid.

ASPARAGUS

Ger., Spargel; Fr., Asperge; Sp., Esparrago; Nat. Ord., Liliaceae.

One oz. of seed will plant 60 feet of row; 5 pounds will plant an acre.

(There is probably no one vegetable that will yield the intelligent grower more satisfactory returns for the capital and labor invested than Asparagus. It always commands a high price in the metropolitan markets with an ever-increasing demand; and here in the great Southwest it can be successfully grown at the least expense.)

CULTURE: A bed fifty by fifteen ft. will hold 100 2-year-old roots, which is sufficient for a large family. These 2-year-old roots are the kind usually planted. Should the grower prefer planting seed, it will be well to follow the instructions which follow: Soak the seed for 24 hours in water and then plant in drills one foot apart. Don't let the soil get dry. When the plants are up give frequent cultivation. The following spring set out in beds which have been deeply spaded and made very rich with well rotted manure. Set the plants with the crown four inches below the surface, four feet in the row and five feet between rows. Keep well worked and top-dress every fall with well rotted manure. During the second year cutting can begin, which will be continued for eight or ten years.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL—Productive and of very large size; an old favorite. Price, per packet, 5c; per ounce, 10c; per pound, 75c, postpaid.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—Exceedingly large, especially productive and of very attractive ap-

pearance. It is a better yielder and of stronger constitution than the older varieties and does better in this locality. Price, per package, 5c; per ounce, 15c; per pound, 75c, postpaid.

BEANS

DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP— GREEN PODDED SORTS

Owing to the drouth last summer all Beans are a short crop and prices are likely to advance as the planting season comes on.

Ger., Krup-Bohmen; Fr., Haricots Nains; Sp., Habituelas; Nat. Ord., Leguminosae.

One quart will plant 100 hills; 1½ bus. will plant an acre; an acre should yield 100 bushels of "snaps," and should be ready to pick in six to seven weeks after planting.

CULTURE: Sow in drills two feet apart, dropping a bean every four inches in rich, warm, moist soil. Cover about two inches. Be certain your soil is well drained, and that every facility is given the surface water to run off quickly. Plant early and take the chances of a frost, for it is the early crop that pays both the local gardener and the shipper. Beans do well planted on our Southern sub-tropical line during the months of March, April, May, August and September. Cultivate shallow and frequently, and draw the earth to the plants when the blooms first appear. Improved strains evince a tendency to revert to the parent stock, so skillful handling and careful "roguing" are essential. It is wise to purchase seed only from seedsmen of practical experience and commercial standing. The difference between good and bad seed is always the difference between a profit and a loss.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE ROUND POD—The "old stand-by" of the South and the best table bean known. When you want a bean to eat get the Valentine. Pods are fleshy and of excellent quality and should mature in from 35 to 40 days.

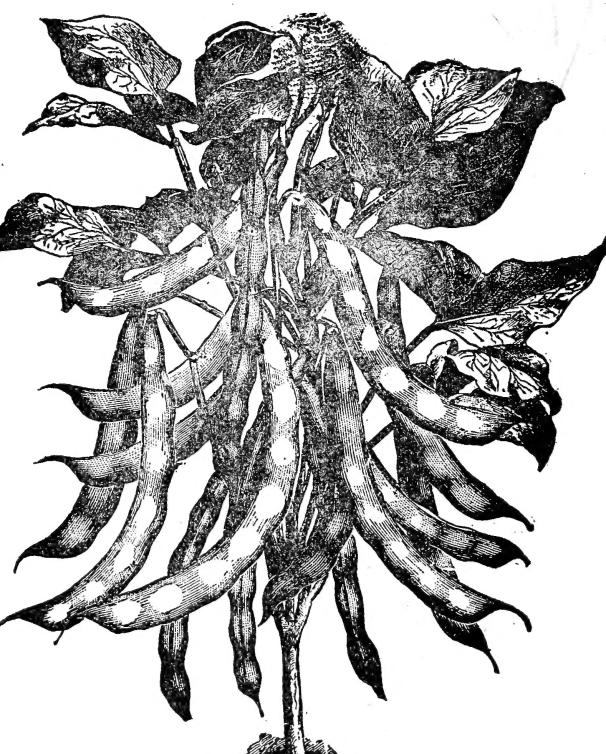
LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS, FLAT POD—This is a green pod sort—the term yellow applying to the color of the seed and not to the pod. As its name implies, it is a six weeks bean, and while not as stringless as the other sorts, its earliness in coming into market with the high prices early stock brings, makes it a valuable variety for the local gardener.

MOHAWK, FLAT POD—The hardiest of early varieties, and usually the first bean planted in this section.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, FLAT POD—A profuse bearer, with many admirers, who will plant nothing else.

BEST OF ALL, ROUND POD—A variety from Germany of great merit, introduced by the late Richard Frotscher. It is green podded, long and succulent; very prolific and well-flavored. Excellent for shipping and family use. Although not quite so early as the Mohawk, it is of superior quality for shipping, and, therefore, almost the only kind planted here for that purpose. Cannot be too highly recommended.

BOUNTIFUL, FLAT POD—Of thrifty growth; rust and mildew-proof; is very hardy, extremely early, bountifully prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. Bears immense green pods, thick, broad and extra long, of the highest quality. Is absolutely stringless.



Extra Early Round Pod Valentine.

BEANS—Continued

EXTRA EARLY LONGFELLOW, ROUND POD—An ideal snap bean, a prolific producer of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods, averaging over six inches in length, tender and brittle and having no strings, except when quite old. The flavor is delicious.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN, ROUND POD—An exceedingly early stringless green podded variety, fully as early as the Long Yellow Six Weeks, but of a better flavor; pods are long, nearly round, slightly curved, and of a beautiful light green color.

GIANT PODDED VALENTINE, ROUND POD—In every way similar to the Early Red Valentine, except that the pods are of giant size. Will prove attractive as a novelty, and is a good garden variety.

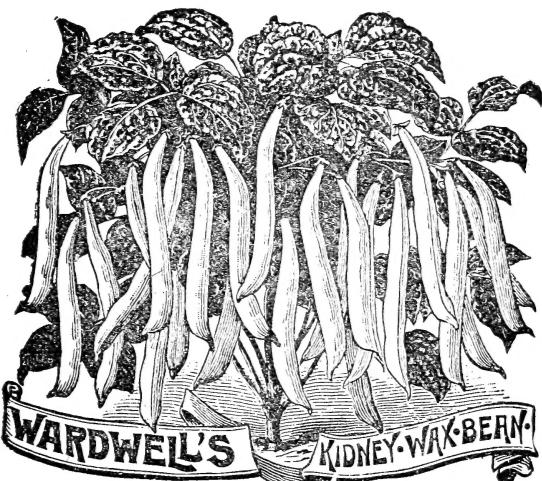
GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD, ROUND POD—One of the earliest and handsomest of the green podded sorts; very productive; round pods, about six inches long, entirely stringless and a splendid shipper, while for the family garden it cannot be equaled.

BLACK VALENTINE—Popular in the South on account of its blight-resisting qualities. Matures early, producing long round straight pods which are tender when quite young.

Postpaid. Not prepaid.
pt. qt. $\frac{1}{2}$ -pk. pk.

Extra Early Red Valentine	25	40	75	\$1.50
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	25	40	75	1.50
Giant Podded Valentine	25	40	75	1.50
Giant Stringless Green Pod	25	40	75	1.50
Long Yellow Six Weeks	25	40	75	1.50
Mohawk	25	40	75	1.50
Extra Early Refugee	25	40	75	1.50
Best of All	25	40	75	1.50
Bountiful	25	40	75	1.50
Extra Early Longfellow	25	40	75	1.50
Black Valentine	25	40	75	1.50

If Beans in Pints and Quarts are ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per Pint and 15c per Quart from Postpaid Prices.

BEANS**DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP--WAX PODDED SORTS**

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX, FLAT POD—The favorite shipping bean for this section, is early, prolific, a splendid shipper, as well as a desirable garden variety; pods long, straight, medium flat and of a creamy color; a good keeper.

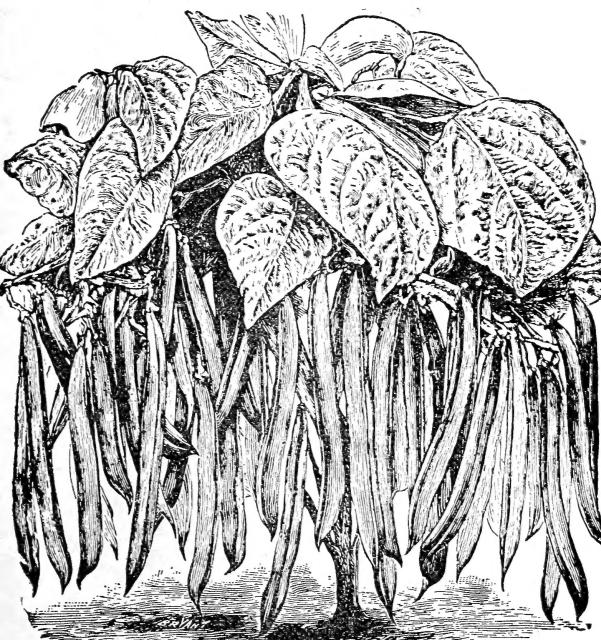
DAVIS KIDNEY WAX—An Exceptionally Hardy, Productive, White-Seeded, Wax-Podded Sort—Pods very long, white, straight and handsome. The most hardy and productive bush wax-podded Bean. Vine rustless, vigorous. When young the pods are very brittle, crisp and tender. The dry Beans are kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. Best of all for shipping as Snap Beans. The perfect shape and fine color of the pods and the clear white seed make this one of the best sorts for canners.

CHALLENGE BLACK WAX, ROUND POD—A superior strain of the Black Wax, and less likely to throw green pods than the other dwarf sorts. Pods are a waxy yellow, brittle and delicious.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX, ROUND POD—The acme of improvement on the old favorite German Black Wax. Pods are freely borne on dwarf plants and are a fraction later than the old Black Wax, and are of a darker shade of yellow. It contains a little of the Refugee blood, which, no doubt, accounts for the round, pencil-like pods. In this section, where the round podded varieties are in such demand, it will prove a veritable boon, and we anticipate a large demand for the seed.

GERMAN BLACK WAX, ROUND POD—The old favorite of our mothers and grandmothers, and likely to be such with our children. We have secured seed of the purest strain obtainable and will have enough to meet all demands.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX, FLAT POD—This is the improved Golden Wax, and is the sort so much used by market gardeners all over the country. It is prolific, brittle, toothsome and a sure cropper, either for spring or fall planting.



Burpee's Stringless Green Round Pod.

BEANS—Continued

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX—It has been claimed that this variety is absolutely rust proof and we have found it as nearly rust proof as any good wax podded bean can be. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive. Seed kidney shaped, purplish black.

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX, FLAT POD—Combines hardiness and productiveness with fine quality. A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. The pods are meaty and well filled, thick flat when young and semi-round later; a very desirable variety.

OUR LEADERS IN BEANS—Extra Early Red Valentine, Stringless Green Pod, Dwarf Black Wax, Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

	Postpaid.	Not prepaid.		
	pt.	qt.	½-pk.	pk.
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	25	40	75	\$1.50
Davis Kidney Wax	25	40	75	1.50
Challenge Black Wax	25	40	75	1.50
Pencil Pod Black Wax	25	40	75	1.50
German Black Wax.....	25	40	75	1.50
Golden Wax	25	40	75	1.50
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax.....	25	40	75	1.50
Currie's Rust Proof Wax.....	25	40	75	1.50

If Beans in pints and quarts are ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pint and 15c per quart from postpaid prices.

BEANS**LIMA (OR BUTTER)**

All Growers Report Short Crop of Lima Beans.

HENDERSON'S BUSH—Probably the best variety for this section; very dwarf and prolific and not so likely to shed its fruit.

BURPEE'S BUSH—The largest of the Bush Limas and very productive.

KING OF THE GARDEN POLE—Unusually large and well flavored as well as exceptionally prolific.

DREER'S BUSH LIMA—The Beans grow close together in the pods, producing 3 to 4 and sometimes 5 in a pod, and are thick, sweet and succulent.

LARGE WHITE POLE—An excellent Shell Bean, either green or dried.

CAROLINA OR SIEVA POLE—Seeds are small and rather kidney shaped; grows vigorously and emits short, lateral branches; very prolific and one of the earliest.

SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA POLE—This new variety is one of the very earliest. The vine is very vigorous and productive. Pods are large, but thin, and can be more easily opened than those of other varieties. The green beans are very large, handsome and of the best quality.

EARLY JERSEY LIMA POLE—Ten days earlier than any other Lima. We recommend this variety to all who desire a profitable Lima bean.

NOTE: Do not plant Lima Beans when the soil is cold and wet, or the seed will rot. The soil must be warm and not too wet. Bear this in mind and there will be no failure with this crop. The same directions may apply to the Okra.

	Postpaid.	Not Prepaid.		
	½-pt.	Pt.	Qt.	½-pk. Pk.
Henderson's Bush	20	30	45	90 \$1.75
Burpee's Bush	20	30	45	90 1.75
Dreer's Bush Lima.....	20	30	45	90 1.75
King of the Garden Pole.....	20	30	45	90 1.75
Large White Pole	20	30	45	90 1.75
Carolina or Sieva Pole.....	20	30	45	90 1.75
Seibert's Early Lima	20	30	45	90 1.75
Early Jersey Lima	20	30	45	90 1.75

If Beans in ½ pints, pints and quarts are ordered by express or freight DEDUCT 10c per pint and 15c per quart from postpaid prices.



Famous Kentucky Wonder.

BEANS**POLE (OR RUNNING)**

FAMOUS KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOME-STEAD—A splendid variety. Early and prolific, with showy pods which are most excellent for snaps. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green; very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp when young. It is sometimes catalogued as being the same as Southern Prolific, but this is an error, as the latter is two weeks later, has shorter pods and the seeds are smaller.

CREASEBACK—Sometimes called "fat horse" bean because of the seam of the pod, being depressed, gives it a fancied resemblance to the back of a fat horse. This is undoubtedly the best pole bean for the South; its an early and continuous bearer and the pods are not only crisp and tender, but are produced freely and are of attractive appearance.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX—A well known early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous, hardy; leaves large, light green, crimped; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods varying in color from golden yellow to creamy white. Pods broad, thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which the beans are attached, of the very best quality and stay in condition for use a long time.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT, OR CORN HILL—An old variety and very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles. Vines medium sized, twining loosely with dark colored, smooth leaves; pods short, fleshy and of good quality.

LAZY WIFE'S—The pods, of medium dark-green color, are produced in great abundance, and measure from four and a half to six inches in length. They are broad and thick; fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and at all stages are peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC—Heavy cropper and great resister of our sub-tropical heat. Plant in July and they will bear until cut down by frost.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—Vines vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some, and so many be used for a corn hill bean. Leaves large, crumpled; pods very long, flat, green, but becoming creamy white as they mature. Seed broad, kidney shaped, flat, clear white and of excellent quality, green or dry.

		Not Postpaid. Prepaid.		
	Pt.	Qt.	½-pk.	Pk.
Famous Kentucky Wonder....	25	40	90	\$1.75
Southern Prolific	25	40	75	1.50
Dutch Case Knife	25	40	90	1.75
Lazy Wife	25	40	90	1.75
Red Speckled Cut Short....	25	35	75	1.50
Early Golden Cluster Wax....	25	40	90	1.75
Creaseback	25	40	90	1.75

Prices quoted above in pints and quarts are postpaid. If ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pint and 15c per quart.

BEETS**FOR TABLE USE**

Ger. Salatrube; Fr., Betterave; Sp., Remolacha; Nat. Ord., Chenopodjaceae.

One ounce will plant 50 feet of drill; five pounds will plant an acre; ready for use in 50 to 60 days.

CULTURE: Drill in deep sandy loam 18 inches between rows and thin out to 3 inches in the drill. Firm the soil when seeds are planted. Soaking over night in medium weak liquid manure will hasten germination. If wanted early sow in frame or greenhouse and transplant to the open when warm enough. In our Southern climate best results are had from sowings in September, August and July. Keep the soil well cultivated, and do not neglect fertilization. The home market requires large roots, while the Northern markets prefer small, symmetrical, smooth roots.

ROUND DARK-RED TURNIP-SHAPED BLACK LEAVED—A new and desirable variety of German origin, and which we think worth a trial in every garden. Regardless of its edible properties, its rich leaves will tend to beautify the garden, and "beauty is nature's coin."



The Bismarck.

THE BISMARCK—Fine Table Variety. (An Excellent novelty from Germany.) Combines more qualities than any other variety. Rich, red flesh, exceedingly tender, remarkably early. In shape it is almost round. The leaves are small and compact, and set very close to center of bulb. The tap root also is small, starting clear from the bulb without taper—indeed, it combines to a greater degree than any variety we know of the maximum edible bulb with the minimum root and foliage. The color is crimson. But it is when prepared for the table that its fine qualities become most apparent. The flesh, of delicate texture, is rich, sugary and entirely free from fibre.

BEETS—Continued

ECLIPSE—Extremely early; bright red; fine grained; small top; tender and shapely—and what more could be asked?

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—Really the best of the early varieties, though not so quick in maturing as the Eclipse. It is crisp, tender and of good color when cooked.

CRIMSON GLOBE—This beet is remarkable for its smooth skin and fine shape. We have been growing it on our trial grounds for several years and could not help noting its many desirable qualities. It is a second-early variety, does not grow large and coarse.

DARK RED EGYPTIAN—Very desirable; not as attractive in appearance as Crosby's, but equally as good a cooker and much darker. It is probably more generally planted than any other one variety.

DEWING'S BLOOD RED TURNIP—A great favorite in the Houston market on account of its size and smoothness.

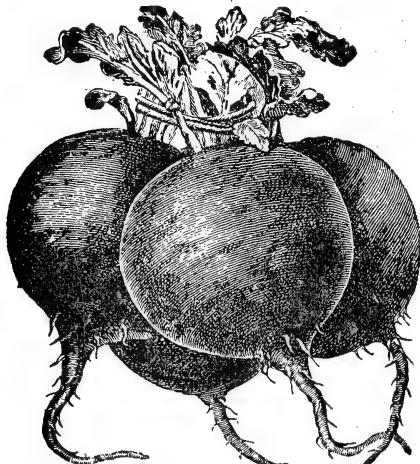
DETROIT DARK RED—A favorite with our trade; the dark color is retained after cooking, and the roots are of good size, smooth and well shaped, being of the Turnip type.

BASSANO'S EARLY TURNIP—An old favorite. The leaves can be and are used for "greens."

EDMONDS—Sweet and tender and of uniform growth; flesh darker than the skin; very popular.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Quite early; grows to a very large size and is edible in all stages of its growth; is blood red in color, even when cooked, a splendid truck or family beet.

BASTIAN'S BLOOD TURNIP—Blood red and turnip-shaped.



Electric.

ELECTRIC—An extra early blood turnip beet; ideal for the table; has fine grained, rich, red flesh; exceedingly tender and remarkably sweet. Shape round, with small tap root and small leaves. A superior sort.

LENTZ—Originated in Philadelphia and therefore an American variety. In color a deep red; in shape rather flat, and in flavor excellent.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Will mature in sixty days and is a great dry weather beet. Is a desirable family beet as it remains edible a long time after maturing.

SILVER BEET OR SWISS CHARD—This variety is cultivated for its large, succulent leaves, which are used for the same purposes as Spinach. It is very popular in the New Orleans market.

HALF LONG BLOOD—A very dark red variety, a good kind for family use.

Prices on all varieties of Beets:

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; 1/2-lb., 35c; lb., 60c, postpaid. If wanted by express DEDUCT 10c per lb.

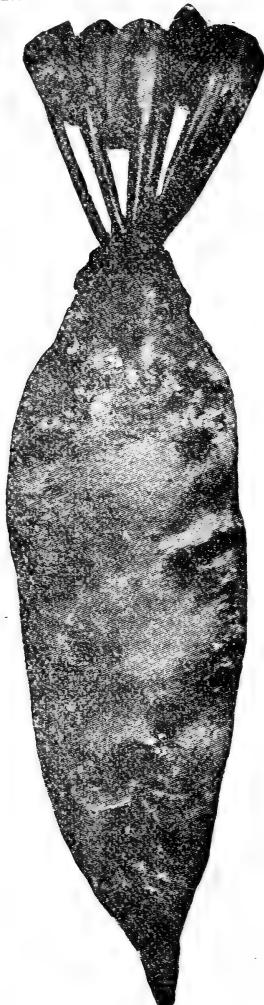
If you are a trucker or market gardener kindly write us for our special low-priced trade list.

BEETS**MANGEL WURZEL, FOR STOCK FEEDING**

(The increase in sales, year by year, of Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets evidences the correctness of our judgment in advising the planting of these varieties for stock. Although more generally cultivated in a more northerly section, it has been demonstrated that they will thrive here and prove renumerative if planted in September or October, or even later. Once fairly established, they will continue growing all the year, and can be pulled and fed as required. In planting remember that the Golden Tankard grows well above the ground, the Intermediate grows partly in and partly above the soil, and the Long Red grows more like the Long Blood Beet; so by planting the three varieties and feeding in the order named, good stock Beets may be had, regardless of season.)

CULTURE: Sow in drills and thin out as the roots grow; keep well cultivated. Before planting soak the seeds as advised for table Beets.

MANGEL, HALF SUGAR—A variety produced in Germany by introducing Sugar Blood into the Mangel. This materially increases the quantity of saccharine matter, while retaining the Mangel size, thus multiplying the fattening properties of the root. We are first to offer this new variety and do so in the faith that it will prove a valuable addition to our list of stock Beets. Our stock will arrive in January, 1910, in ample time for spring planting.



Mammoth Long Red.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL—The largest of the Mangel family.

INTERMEDIATE—A first-class variety, growing well out of the ground.

GOLDEN TANKARD—Rapid grower and very well adapted to this section. Everybody has success with it.

SUGAR BEETS

VILMORINS' WHITE FRENCH SUGAR—Rich in **KLEIN WANZLEBEN**—Heavy yielder, rich in food saccharine matter, and a pure stock Beet. value and acceptable stock.

Prices on all varieties of Beets:

2 oz.—Postpaid 10c ½-lb.—Postpaid 25c
 $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.—Postpaid 15c 1 lb.—Postpaid 45c

Special prices in large lots.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Ger., Sprossen Kohl; Fr., Choux de Bruxelles; Sp., Breton de Bruselas.

IMPROVED HALF DWARF—The plants which are very hardy, grow two or three feet high, and produce from the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts, which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken

down in the fall, to give the little heads more room to grow.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

BROCCOLI

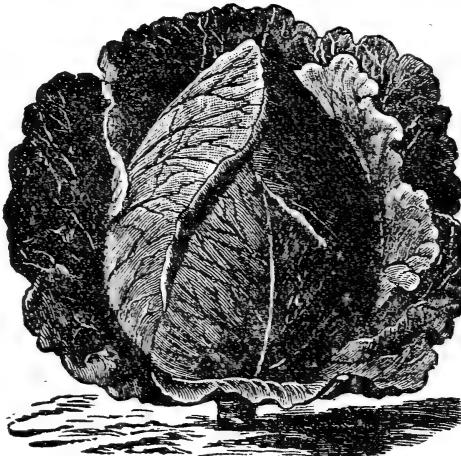
Ger. Spargel-Kohl; Fr., Choux Broccoli; Sp., Brocoli.

Although originating from a very distinct type, the modern improved sorts of Broccoli can scarcely be distinguished from cauliflower; the points of difference being that they are generally taller and the heads more divided. The culture is the same as that given for cauliflower.

EARLY LARGE WHITE FRENCH—The best variety. Heads white, very compact and hard, continuing firm for a long time. A hardy, vigorous, easily grown sort.

Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; 2 oz., 50c; 1-4 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

CABBAGE



Early Jersey Wakefield.

Ger., Kohl; Fr., Chon; Sp., Repollo; Nat. Ord., Crucifera.

(We desire to impress upon our friends the fact that the Cabbage Seed listed in this catalogue are grown especially for us on Long Island, from selected heads, and are as true to name and description as skilled growing can make them. We do not, and will not, handle European grown seeds, nor do we ever buy Cabbage or other seeds in the open market. Our customers can therefore rely upon getting Cabbage Seeds true to name and of the best possible vitality.)

CULTURE: Cabbage requires a rich soil, plowed deep and heavily manured, and the plants must be thoroughly cultivated. The seed bed must not be rich, but when plants are set out for constant and steady growth, frequent application of manure is almost necessary. Close watch must be kept for insect enemies, and their destruction effected immediately on the first appearance. Eternal vigilance and persistent labor is essential to a good cabbage crop. Our pamphlet, "How to Grow Cabbage," will be mailed on request.

One ounce of seed will produce about 1500 plants, and six ounces should be sown to set out an acre. Ready for market in 60 to 150 days, according to variety. Intelligently grown, it is a most profitable trucker's crop.

CABBAGE—Continued
FIRST-EARLY SORTS

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The earliest and hardest heading of first early cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardiness not only to resist cold but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care; there is none better and there are few as good. Head conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit of the variety make it the best sort for very early setting.

CHARLESTON (or large) WAKEFIELD—Of the same appearance, habit and general character as the Jersey Wakefield, from which it is a sport, excepting the heads are larger.

EARLY YORK—Heads small, heart-shaped, firm and tender. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches apart.

SECOND-EARLY SORTS

STEIN'S EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—A great favorite, owing to its uniform size, good heading and heat-resisting properties. Heads are large and are second early in the market.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—An early, large-heading Cabbage; plants strong growing, with large, spreading outer leaves. Head flat or slightly conical and keeps longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. This may be called an improvement on the Newark Flat Dutch, which it has superseded.

SUCCESSION—A sure heading, long keeping variety, similar to All Seasons and producing well shaped heads, having few small outer leaves. Our seed is from carefully grown, selected stock.

VOLGA—We have had so many calls for this splendid Cabbage from gardeners, truckers and merchants that we now list it with the following description: The Volga is an extra good variety on the order of Succession and other flat head sorts. It is one of the best for Kraut as well as for shipping and makes a firm, good-sized head. It is highly recommended by those who have tried it and many Southern dealers and gardeners consider it a splendid type for their trade.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—Belonging to the Conical or Oxheart section, and produces very solid heads. Is impatient of a heavy soil. This is the variety shipped in such large quantities from California.

ALL SEASONS—One of the earliest of the second early sorts. Head very large, round, often nearly spherical but usually somewhat flattened; very solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plant very vigorous and sure heading; leaves large, smooth with dense bloom. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather.

ALL HEAD EARLY—Our strain of All Head Early is of especial value because of close adherence to the type in habit of growth and the shape and quality of the head. Plant more compact, leaf smoother and thicker and head larger and a little more round than the Early Summer. We consider this one of the best second early sorts on our lists for both the market and home use.

EARLY DRUMHEAD—A solid variety, maturing a few days after the Wakefield. Very desirable.

LATE OR WINTER SORTS



Large Late Drumhead.

HOLLANDER, OR DANISH BALL HEAD—Very hardy, handsome, very solid, of fine quality and as one of the very best keepers it is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. Plant vigorous, compact growing, with longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather; leaves large, thick, bluish green covered with whitish bloom. Head medium sized, round, very solid and stands shipment better than any other late sort. We offer seed of our own growing which, judging from recent trials, will produce more uniformly typical heads than can be grown from the best stocks obtainable elsewhere.

AUTUMN KING—Withstands the sudden changes of our freakish climate with more equanimity than any variety now on the market. From this valuable peculiarity, it is the favorite sort with our local market gardeners. Add to this the fact that the heads are large and firm, and, under favorable conditions, of most rapid growth, and you have good reasons to include it in your order.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED—The largest and surest heading red cabbage; much better than stock offered as Red Drumhead. Plant large, with numerous spreading leaves. Head large, round, very solid and of very attractive deep red color.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—We have taken great pains to develop and maintain the good qualities which have made this sort so popular, and we offer a strain remarkably uniform in size and type. A thousand plants can be depended upon to produce from nine hundred and fifty to one thousand large, oval, solid heads of splendid quality, which will keep for a long time in the best condition.

SUREHEAD—A compact growing, general crop cabbage, having medium sized to large thick heads and many outer leaves. We assure our customers that our stock is the best obtainable and will certainly produce uniformly large fine heads.

CABBAGE—Continued

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH—Nearly equal to the Premium Late Flat Dutch, and nearly as extensively planted. Heads flat, solid, remarkably large and of excellent texture. One of the best late varieties.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—A large, late Drumhead of great merit.

SHORT-STEM DRUMHEAD—The best of the Drumheads; matures early; heads are large and borne very close to the ground.

FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK—An early Drumhead; sits low on the stock and makes heads of from ten to fifteen pounds.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—Heads solid, toothsome and with a Cauliflower flavor. Leaves "crinkled," the exterior ones green and the interior ones white. Resistant to Cabbage worms.

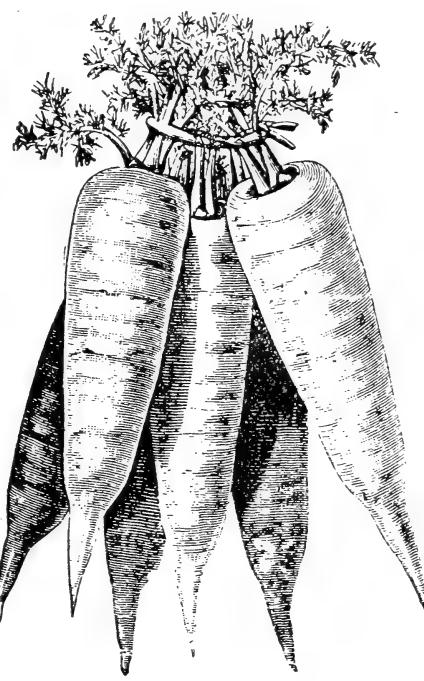
Pkt. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. lb.

	5	10	15	50	90	\$1.75
Early Jersey Wakefield	5	10	15	50	90	\$1.75
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch	5	10	15	50	75	1.50
Charleston Wakefield	5	10	15	50	75	1.50
All Seasons	5	10	15	50	75	1.50
Early Winningstadt	5	10	15	50	75	1.50
Danish Ball Head	5	10	20	50	90	1.75
Autumn King	5	10	20	50	90	1.75
Premium Late Flat Dutch	5	10	15	50	75	1.50
Surehead	5	10	15	50	75	1.50
All Head Early	5	10	15	50	90	1.75
Early Drumhead	5	10	15	40	75	1.50
Large Late Flat Dutch	5	10	15	40	75	1.50
Large Drumhead	5	10	15	40	75	1.50
Short Stem Drumhead	5	10	15	50	75	1.50
Succession	5	10	15	50	90	1.75
Fottlers Brunswick	5	10	15	50	90	1.75
Drumhead Savoy	5	10	15	50	90	1.75
Rock Red Mammoth	5	10	15	50	90	1.75
Henderson's Early Summer	5	10	15	50	90	1.75
Volga	5	10	15	50	90	1.75
Early York	5	10	15	50	90	1.75

All above prices postpaid.

CABBAGE

Premium Late Flat Dutch.

CARROTS**FOR TABLE USE**

Danver's Half Long.

Ger., Mohren; Fr., Carotte; Su., Zonahoria; Nat. Ord., Umbelliferae.

One-half ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds will sow an acre; crop matures in 70 days, and 400 to 700 bushels can be taken from an acre.

CULTURE: Plow or spade deeply a rich sandy loam, which should be enriched with well-rotted manure. Sow in drills twelve inches apart, and thin to a stand. For field culture sow in drills three feet apart to permit of cultivation by horse power. It is best to firm the seed in the ground after sowing, and for this purpose a drill with roller follower should be used.

OX HEART—The best of the short varieties in color, flavor and shape.

NANTES—A stump-rooted, one-half long variety of an attractive reddish yellow color. A good keeper, quick grower and ready seller.

DANVER'S HALF-LONG—Of deep orange color, good flavor and smooth skin; a rapid grower and an old favorite.

LONG ORANGE—The old long yellow "our grandmothers grewed," and still very much liked.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4	lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$	lb.	lb.
Ox Heart	5	10	25	40	75		
Nantes	5	10	25	40	75		
Danver's Half-Long	5	10	25	40	75		
Long Orange	5	10	25	40	75		
Large White Belgian	5	10	20	35	65		
Large Yellow Belgian	5	10	20	35	50		
New Mastodon	5	10	20	35	50		
White Vosges	5	10	20	35	50		

All above prices postpaid.

CARROTS

FOR STOCK FEEDING

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size and are extensively grown for stock feeding.

YELLOW BELGIAN—A good field variety, similar to White Belgian in shape and size, but of orange color.

NEW MASTODON—This is the heaviest cropping Carrot grown. The flesh is white, crisp and solid,

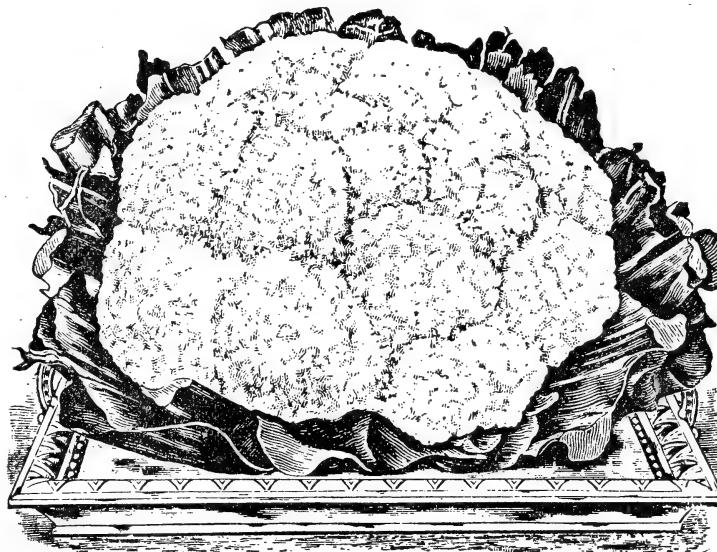
very sweet in flavor, and eagerly eaten by stock. It differs from White Belgian in shape, the roots being shorter and heavy at the shoulder. An important feature is that they are easily gathered and do not break in pulling or storing. The roots frequently measure twelve to eighteen inches in circumference, and eighteen to twenty tons is not an extravagant statement as to yield. We do not hesitate in recommending this variety.

LARGE WHITE VOSGES, or Improved Short White—A stock variety which is enormously productive and easy to harvest. Color light green above ground, white below; flesh rich, white, solid and crisp; heavy yielding.

For prices of above Carrots see page 11.

THE BEST
FOR
EITHER
EARLY
OR
LATE

THE BEST
FOR
FAMILY
OR
MARKET
GARDEN



Henderson's Snowball.

CAULIFLOWER

Ger., Blumenkohl; Fr., Chow-fleur; Sp., Califior; Nat. Ord., Crucifera.

An ounce of seed will make about 2000 plants; four ounces will plant an acre. Ready for table in 100 days or less.

CULTURE: Same as for Cabbage, remembering that, as the Cauliflower goes into bloom, there should be an abundance of water at the roots.

HENDERSON'S SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER—Is superior to all others. It is the earliest of all Cauliflowers. Its close-growing, compact habit enables one-third more to be planted on the same space of ground than can be done with other varieties. For forcing under glass during winter and spring Henderson's Snowball is peculiarly adapted, from its dwarf growth and short outer leaves, and for this purpose

no other Cauliflower is now so largely grown. Especially adapted to South Texas.

Pkt., 20c; 1-4 oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.50; oz., \$2.50.

AUTUMN GIANT—Late, strong habit, large, compact heads and large leaves for protection. Price per packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

ALGIERS—A late sure-flowering sort. Price per packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

EARLIEST DWARF ERFURT—An early variety, with large heads, produced on short, compact stalks. Per packet, 15c; 1-4 oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$1.75.

DRY WEATHER—(Copenhagen)—This is the one to try if you have had trouble growing Cauliflower. Medium early, very large, and sure to head. Seems to be able to stand all kinds of grief. Will come nearer carrying through the hot weather than any other kind we have ever seen. Packet, 20c; 1-4 oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.50; oz., \$2.50.

CELERY

Fr., Celeri; Ger., Sellerie; Sp., Apio; Ital., Sedano.

CULTURE: Sow in May and in June for early transplanting, and in August and September for a later crop. Sow thinly and shade during the hot months. When the plants are six inches high, transplant into trenches about four inches deep, nine wide and two and a half feet apart, made very rich by digging in rotten manure. Plants should be from 6 to 8 inches apart. When planted out during the hot months, the trenches require to be shaded, which is generally done by spreading cotton cloth over them; lataniers will answer the same purpose. Celery requires plenty of moisture, and watering with soap-suds, or liquid manure, will benefit the plants a great deal. When tall enough, it should be earthed up to blanch to make it fit for the table, which can be commenced with when the plants are a foot high. Best not to earth up too high at first, only when the final or last hilling up is made.

One ounce will produce about 3000 plants, and one pound will plant one acre; ready for market in 140 to 175 days.

GIANT PASCAL—One of the best for fall and winter use. It is a selection from the Golden Self-Blanching, and adds to the general good quality of its parent superior keeping qualities. The stalks are very large, solid, crisp and of a rich, nutty flavor. It blanches very easily and quickly. The heart is golden yellow, very attractive. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

FLAVORING CELERY—This is old seed and is used only for flavoring soups and pickles; making celery salt, celery bitters, etc., etc. Price per packet, 5c; per oz., 10c; per lb., 30c.

GERMAN CELERIAC, or Turnip Rooted Celery.—Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they are fit for use. To keep through winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw like beets and carrots.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



Golden Self-Blanching.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—This is the best Celery for early use. This variety is now the leading sort in all markets as an early Celery. The stalks are much broader and heavier than those of the White Plume, and greatly superior in quality. It is ready for use nearly as early, producing dwarfer and much larger bunches of broad, heavy stalks, blanching to a deep golden yellow. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; 1-4 lb., 90c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

WHITE PLUME—This sort is too widely known to require an extended description. We will only say that we have not yet found a Celery that is as early and of as good a flavor, as crisp and tender as our selection of this sort. We sell large quantities of this seed to market gardeners, who find it uniformly white and free from green or hollow stalks Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 1-4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—An improved form of turnip-rooted celery producing large nearly round roots which have comparatively few side roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1-4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

CHIVES

Ger., Schnittlauch.

Chives are very hardy and perennial members of the onion family. They are grown exclusively for their tops. Planted in clumps in any garden soil, they grow rapidly, and increase so as to render a division necessary. The tops appear very early in spring and can be cut throughout the season. They are fine for flavoring steaks and salads of all kinds.

Roots, per bunch, 25c by mail, postpaid.



German Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery.

CHERVIL

Ger., Gartenkerbel; Fr., Cerfeuil.

A hardy annual, worthy of more general use for flavoring and garnishing. The curled variety is even more beautiful than parsley and can be used to great advantage in beautifying dishes of meats and vegetables.

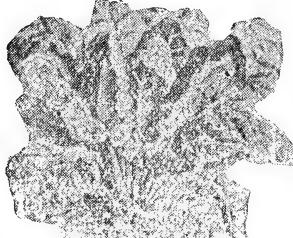
CULTURE: Sow in early spring in rich, well-prepared soil, and when plants are well established transplant to about one foot apart.

CURLED—Greatly superior to the old, plain variety, being earlier, handsomer and having fully as fine perfume and flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; 1-4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

CHICORY

LARGE-ROOTED, OR COFFEE—Our stock is the improved type, with very much larger, smoother, whiter and proportionately shorter roots than the old kind. The dried and prepared roots are used quite extensively as a substitute or adulterant for coffee. Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, in a rather light, moderately rich soil, in drills fifteen inches apart for garden and two to two and one-half feet for field culture. When the plants are sufficiently large, thin to four to six inches apart in the row. Keep clear of weeds, and in the fall dig the roots, slice them and dry in an apple evaporator or kiln constructed for the purpose. Where the roots are grown in quantity for the manufacturers of the "prepared" chicory, they are usually brought to the factory in the "green" state and there dried in kilns constructed for the purpose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 50c.

COLLARDS



Ger., Blaetter-Kohl; Fr., Chou.

Nearly related to and should be treated like Cabbage; extensively grown throughout the South for "greens." Our stock is Georgia grown.

GEORGIA SILVER, OR SOUTHERN—Per pkt., 5c; per oz., 10c; per lb., 75c.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM—Favorite and standard for South Texas. Per pkt., 5c; per oz., 10c; per lb., 75c.

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS

(Ackersalat oder Lammersalat.)

Used as a salad throughout the winter and spring, and extensively grown for market. One ounce will sow 20 square feet.

LARGE-SEEDED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.



COTTON

All our Cotton seed is obtained from sections where the boll weevil has not depredated, and are, therefore, free from this abominable pest. We are unable to make prices until the crops of the seed-growers are saved, which will not be until after this catalogue is printed. Our seeds will be found as true to name as skilled growing can produce them. Among the varieties we will carry in stock will be:

RUSSEL'S BIG BOLL PROLIFIC—This Cotton originated in Alabama, by Mr. G. T. Russell. In 1897 Mr. Russell made 60 bales, of 520 pounds each, from 30 acres; in 1898 he made 78 bales from 50 acres. The bolls are extremely large, containing five locks firmly set in boll, making it storm-proof. It is large and tall, a vigorous grower, with an abundance of large limbs near the ground. Roots deeply and withstands drought. A peculiarity of this variety is that both green and white seed are always found in bolls on the same plant. While it looks like mixed seed, the product is always the same from both colors of seed. The staple will measure from 1 1-8 to 1 3-8 inches in length, and the fibre is very strong. It grows clean, lints from 33 1-3 to 33 per cent, classes well and always commands the highest market price. This Cotton has never been troubled with boll-worm or "sharp shoots" on account of the extreme toughness of the burr. From 36 to 40 bolls weigh a pound, and 40 to 100 bolls grow on a stalk when conditions are favorable. The bolls are easily gathered on account of their immense size; one person has gathered 600 pounds in a day. This variety has given satisfaction wherever planted, and is one of the most popular varieties now among our customers. Often yields one to two bales per acre.

Express or freight, not prepaid, peck, 50c; bus., \$1.50.

COTTON—Continued

KING'S IMPROVED EXTRA-EARLY—Owing to its extreme earliness and productiveness in Texas the past season this variety has been called the "WEE-VIL-BEATER;" the bolls are small, which naturally increases the cost of picking, but very productive, and we expect a large demand for seed this season; staple is of very fine quality.

Express or freight, not prepaid, peck, 50c; bus., \$1.50.

MEBANE'S EXTRA EARLY TRIUMPH—This Cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep-rooted, medium sized, well shaped stalk. Long, stout, short jointed limbs, thickly set on stalk. In case of severe dry weather it will continue to fruit after other Cotton has shed the forms. It begins to fruit near the ground and close to stalk. Bolls are usually five-lock, very large and solid, therefore making more Cotton than other spongy, large bolls. The large five-lock bolls are produced to tip of limb and top of stalk to end of the season. It is the earliest of all big boll varieties, being only a week later than King's Early. As a storm-proof Cotton it is superior to all other Cotton.

Express or freight, not prepaid, peck, 50 cts; bus., \$1.50.

ROWDEN'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL PROLIFIC—It has had the largest sale of any Cotton ever sold in Texas, and all who plant it say it is the best Big Boll Cotton they have ever grown. It is far superior to the famous Storm-proof in hanging in the boll, yet at the same time it is conceded to be the easiest Cotton picked, so much more so that ordinary pickers gather from 160 to 200 pounds more per day, and are willing to gather at a less price. It also over one-thirds itself, 1400 pounds seed Cotton making 500 pounds lint, staple equal to any grown in Texas. This Cotton can be put on the market at from 25 to 40 points less per bale than any other Cotton. We recommend this Cotton to our customers. Each boll of Cotton is a handful in itself. Selected seed.

Express or freight, not prepaid, peck, 50 cts.; bus., \$1.50.

Write for prices on Cotton Seed in large quantities. It is scarcely necessary to recall the conditions which prevailed in the "Cotton Belt" during the past season and for a moment permit us to divert the attention of the reader to the rapid growth of the live stock industry and the advantages of diversifying crops in the Southern States. Take for instance "Corn." The South has special advantages for the raising of Corn in the long season during which it may be grown and the ready sale of the crop at remunerative prices. It will pay you to give careful attention to the different sorts of Corn we offer.

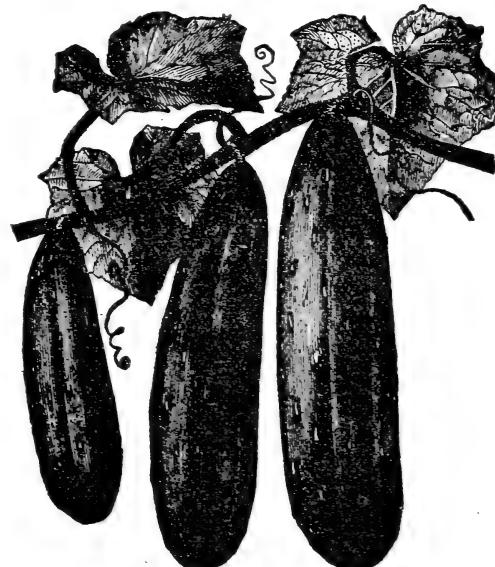
CRESS

Ger., Kresse; Fr., Cresson; Sp., Mastruco.

NEW UPLAND CRESS—Has the highly prized flavor of Water Cress. It is so hardy as to be green nearly the whole year, and is ready for use before any other salad in spring. Its usage should be more general, as it is of as easy culture as spinach. It is a perennial plant, and can be grown for several years without renewal. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

CURLED, OR PEPPER GRASS—This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about sixteen inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum Powder. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; 1-4 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

TRUE WATER—This is quite distinct from the last, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads, and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands, along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seeds and extension of the roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 2 ozs., 55c; 1/4-lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

CUCUMBERS

Ger., Gherken; Fr., Concombre; Sp., Pepino; Nat. Ord., Cucurbitaceae.

An ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds will plant an acre. Ready for market in 50 days from planting.

CULTURE: If planted before danger of frost is passed, they must be protected. Sow in hills 3x4 feet, ten to twelve seeds to the hill, and after they sprout thin to five or six, always selecting those which seem most vigorous. In each hill, before planting, put a shovelful of well-rotted manure. Keep down the weeds with cultivator and hoe. Keep a watchful

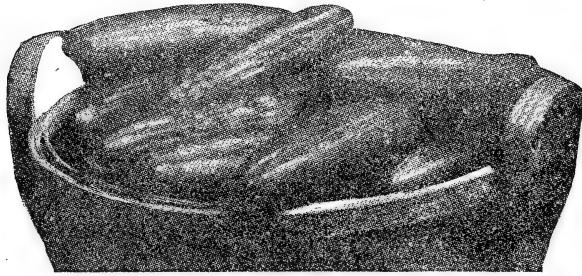
CUCUMBERS—Continued

eye for insects and destroy them as fast as they appear. Our cucumber seeds are the most profitable for the market gardener or trucker, as they are the most satisfactory for the family garden. They are grown to our order by the very best growers, who are specialists, and reside in localities peculiarly adapted to the maturing of the different varieties. Don't fail to plant for a fall crop of Cucumbers.

NOTE—Growers will be wise to scatter Tobacco stems thickly over their Cucumber beds as they materially keep down destructive insects. On the first appearance of insects, spray, and SPRAY THOROUGHLY, with Tobacco tea, whale oil soap or kerosene emulsion. Don't sprinkle—SPRAY. If the Honey Dew appears on this or your melon crop, write us for information.

EARLY FORTUNE—Highly esteemed for the attractive, medium-sized pickles which it produces. It bears profusely. The fruits are dark green, tender, crisp, and fine for slicing. They are of uniform, cylindrical shape.

DAVIS PERFECT—This new Cucumber has the merit of being not only a first-class variety for forcing under glass, but is equally as good for out-door culture. The color is a dark, glossy green; in shape it is slim and symmetrical, with an average length of ten to twelve inches. It is very tender and of exceedingly good flavor. For shipping it is unsurpassed.



Davis Perfect.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—Beautiful in shape and color and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. The vine is vigorous and productive.

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE—Crisp and tender at all stages of its growth, and slow to make seed.

TAILBY'S HYBRID—Remarkably free from culs, prolific, retains color a long time, and adapted to all uses.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Vines very vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. Excellent for pickles; also the mature fruits are sometimes used for making sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long and of good form.

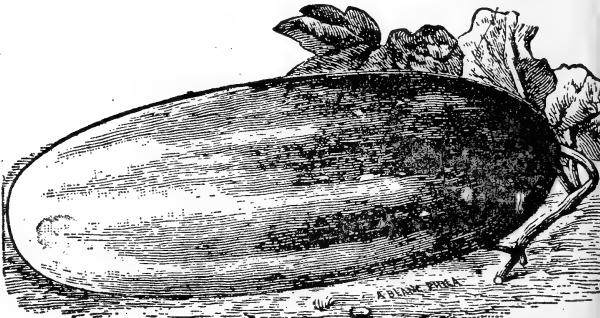
EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN—Has all the good traits of the Improved Long Green, with the additional one of being extra early in attaining market size.

EARLY FRAME—A good early variety, but not so popular as the foregoing kind. It is deep green in color, but turns yellow very quickly; as it is a very small variety, it is used extensively for pickling.

LONG GREEN TURKEY—A long variety, attaining a length of from fifteen to eighteen inches when grown. Very fine and productive.

EARLY CLUSTER—Early, short and prickly; it bears in clusters. Principally cultivated for pickling.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—This strain of White Spine has been improved, through careful selection. It is rich green in color throughout its entire length, is one of the earliest and a prolific bearer.



Arlington White Spine.

JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER—The vines are extra strong and foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Being of a climbing habit, it can be grown on trellises, etc. Fruit is round, about 10 inches long, thick, of fine flavor. It is very prolific, from forty to fifty cucumbers growing on a single plant. Has given satisfaction the past season.

PERFECTED JERSEY PICKLE—The small cucumbers of this splendid variety are short, cylindrical and blunt ended making, when packed in bottles, very handsome, showy pickles of the very best quality. For this purpose we recommend the variety more highly than any other sort.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN—A very small, oval-shaped, prickly variety; grown exclusively for pickling.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1/2 lb.	lb.
Evergreen White Spine	5	10	35	60	\$1.10
Extra Long White Spine	5	10	35	60	1.10
Tailby's Hybrid	5	10	35	60	1.10
Improved Long Green	5	10	35	60	1.10
Extra Early Long Green	5	10	35	60	1.10
Early Frame	5	10	35	60	1.10
Long Green Turkey	5	10	35	60	1.10
Early Cluster	5	10	35	60	1.10
Arlington White Spine	5	10	35	60	1.10
Japanese Climbing	5	15	50	90	2.00
Perfected Jersey Pickle	5	10	35	60	1.10
West India Gherkin	5	15	50	90	1.50
Early Fortune	5	10	30	60	1.10
Davis Perfect	5	10	35	60	1.25

Above prices are all prepaid.

CHOICE SELECTED SEED CORN

NOTE—Every planter realizes what the extreme drouth of 1909 cost him. Good seed corn for the coming season will be scarce and high, but it will not be so much a question of price as it will be to secure enough seed to supply the demand. Our advice is to buy early.

Our corn is and for years has been grown for us by skilled specialists, and our friends will find it always of high grade and strong germinating power. A bushel of our seed should plant six acres.

Corn is one of the most important crops, not only in the United States, but of the entire world. A good crop in the United States represents a farm value twice as great as the cotton crop.

The rapid growth of the live-stock industry and the advantages of diversifying crops have led to a marked increase in the acreage of corn in all of the Southern States. The South has special advantages for the raising of corn, in the long season during which it may be grown and the ready sale of the crop at remunerative prices. Planting may be done as early as February in the Gulf States or it may be deferred until after a crop of oats, for instance, has been gathered from the land in June. Any soil which will produce a good crop of cotton will also produce good corn or any land which has made good crops of hay will make a good crop of corn immediately after the sod has been plowed. White dent varieties usually make a heavier yield than colored sorts, though many of the latter are more vigorous and hardy.

CULTURE: Plant in hills 3x3 feet, and cultivate shallow, but continuously. When the Corn is "laid by," plant Cow Peas in the water furrow. If no other variety can be had Black Eyes will do. The Cow Peas will nitrogenize the soil, and at the same time provide food for your stock, to say nothing of what your family will eat.

WHITE WONDER—This Corn originated in Oklahoma and has demonstrated to be the best to withstand adverse weather conditions and has become a general favorite with planters of South Texas. In favorable seasons this corn will yield from 80 to 100 bushels per acre, while other varieties make from 35 to 50 bushels. It is the only early variety that matures large ears, ripening at the same time as the earliest sorts.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—Undoubtedly and unqualifiedly the best all-around Corn on earth. It is pearly white, rich in saccharine matter, prolific, ears well shaped and quick to mature. It is unexcelled as a stock food and makes an excellent roasting ear. Under favorable conditions, roasting ears can be pulled in 42 days.

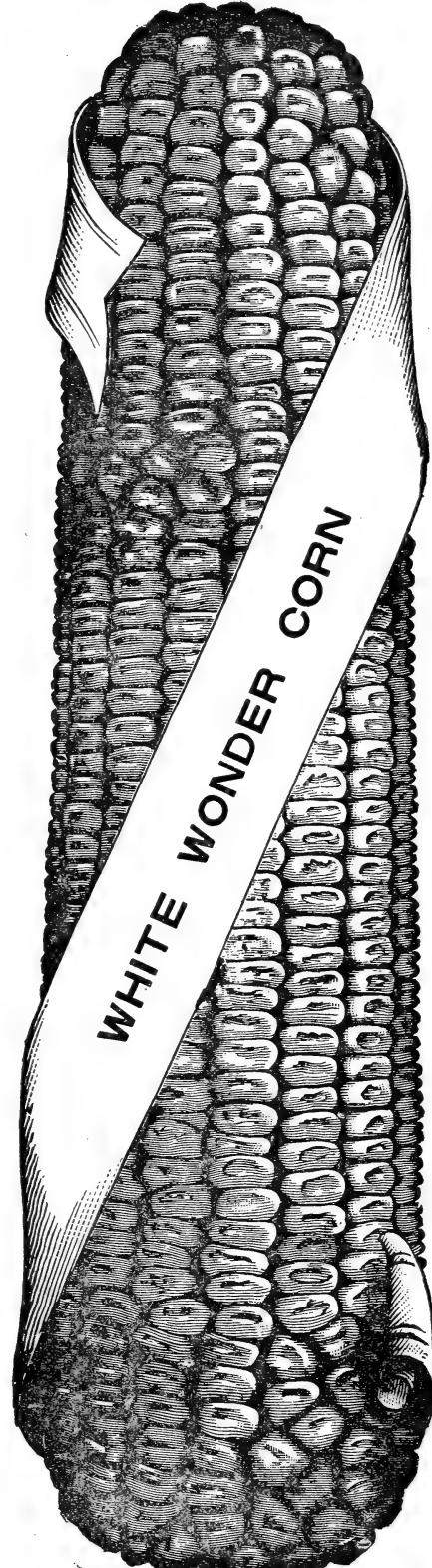
IOWA SILVER MINE—A snow-white Corn of larger grain than the above, maturing in 100 days; an excellent field Corn.

MASTODON—A large grain, large-eared, early maturing yellow Corn, maturing in 60 days. This variety is locally known as "yellow Dent" and is very generally planted.

KING OF THE EARLIEST—The earliest and most prolific yellow Corn known, and the one most generally planted in this section of the State.

LEGAL TENDER—A next-early yellow Dent, the grains of which are narrower and a fraction longer than the Mastodon.

BLOODY BUTCHER—A most beautiful large-grained red Corn. It is an enormous yielder of large, handsome ears, measuring from 10 to 12 inches long and containing from fifteen to twenty rows of splendid, deep grains.



White Wonder Corn.

CHOICE SELECTED SEED—Continued

TUXPAN—A white Corn of Mexican origin, which is said to be nearly weevil proof; a vigorous grower, and can be planted either for early or late crops, and not infrequently is planted for both. We have been diligent in keeping our strain pure.

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT—A standard variety and one of the very best yellow grained Corns for the South. It is a vigorous grower, heavy yielder and a very popular stock Corn. It has given good satisfaction wherever planted and we highly recommend it to anyone who has not already given it a trial.



STRAWBERRY—One of the best feeding varieties grown. Enormously productive, with ears of very large size.

SQUAW—We sold quite a lot of this Corn in Texas as the past season, and it has certainly come to stay. Some of our farmers say it is the best Corn they ever planted. Samples have been brought to us having five well developed stalks, with two to three ears on each, all grown from one grain. This Corn can be planted in spring and summer and makes two crops. A great many people prefer it to Mexican June Corn. Makes splendid roasting ears. It has a small, long ear, and is the original Indian Corn. The grains are peculiar, some being red, blue, speckled and white—more blue than any other color; has very plump grains and always fills out in any season; matures in 70 days and should be tried by every Corn grower. We recommend it very highly, especially for late planting.

HICKORY KING—A prolific white Dent Corn, with large grains and remarkably small cob. Two and three ears are frequently borne on a stalk.

GOULD SEED, OR SHOE-PEG—A Southern white Dent Corn, producing large ears and long grain. Matures in about 120 days and yields from 50 to 75 bushels per acre.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—(100 days.) The ears are perfect shape, with from 10 to 14 straight rows of bright yellow grains; remarkable in size, and filled out completely to the end of the cob. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty nature, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear, and in every respect as perfect a type as it could be possible to have.

IOWA GOLD MINE—In this Corn we have found one that combines the good qualities of all the yellow Dent varieties. The length of the grain is one of its special features, which, combined with a medium sized cob, makes it a heavy yielding Corn. From 70 pounds of ears, 60 to 62 pounds of shelled Corn may be obtained. The color of the grain throughout is bright yellow. Among the different yellow varieties the Iowa Gold Mine has the finest appearance, both on the cob and shelled.

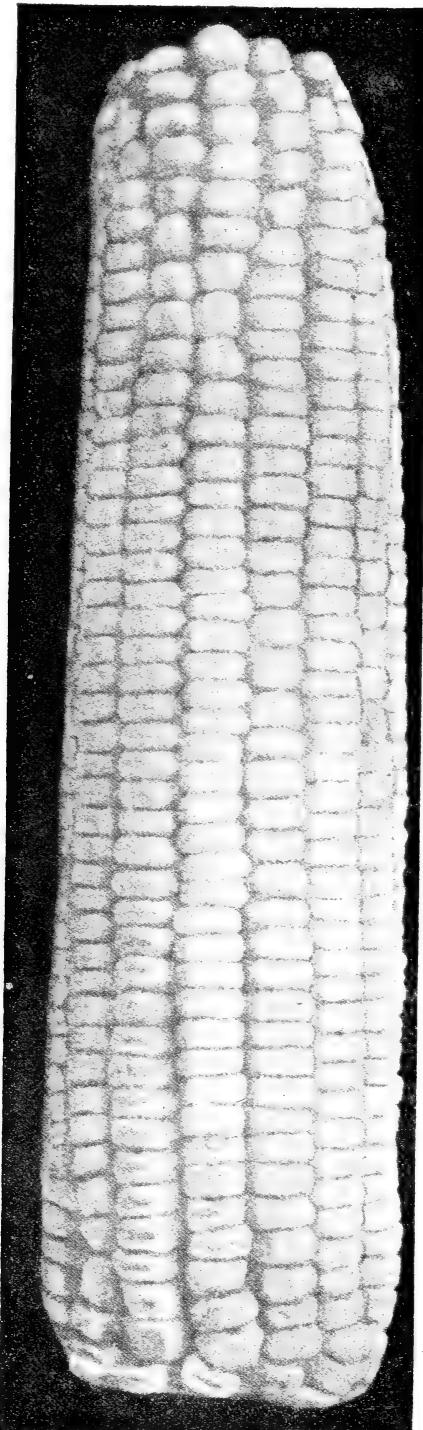
KANSAS WHITE—A selected white Corn, much used by large planters; an excellent Corn, but, being without a "pedigree," is usually sold at only a slight advance on select high-grade Corn.

We also carry a native Texas Corn, both yellow and white, and can furnish selected bred varieties.

	1/2 pk.	Pk.	1/2-bu.	Bu.
Champion White Pearl	.25	50	75	\$1.50
Iowa Silver Mine	.25	50	75	1.50
Mastodon	.25	50	75	1.50
King of the Earliest	.25	50	75	1.50
Legal Tender	.25	50	75	1.50
Strawberry	.25	50	85	1.60
Hickory King	.35	60	1.00	1.75
Tuxpan	.25	50	85	1.60
Improved Golden Dent	.25	50	75	1.50
Gourd Seed or Shoe-Peg	.35	60	1.00	1.90
Snowflake, per ear, 4c.				
White Wonder	.35	60	90	1.75
Squaw	.30	50	1.00	2.00
Kansas White	.20	40	65	1.25
Texas White	.20	40	65	1.25
Texas Yellow	.20	40	65	1.25
Golden Beauty	.25	50	75	1.50
Iowa Gold Mine	.25	50	75	1.50
Bloody Butcher	.25	50	75	1.50

Above prices by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN



Mexican June Corn

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—The best success is obtained from imported June Corn. Texas grown June Corn will not give as good results. June Corn is a dry weather crop. With a sufficient amount of moisture to start the germ into growth, it shoots into the glad sunshine and riots in an atmosphere which would dry the very life of any other of the maize family. Its roots reach deep in the soil and draw nourishment from a depth never attained by our more Northern Corn. The only possible failure of a crop is during very wet season. It is essentially a dry weather Corn. Owing to the short crop and the consequent fluctuation in prices, we are unable to quote prices in large quantities. We can only now quote: Prices 30 cts. per quart postpaid; express or freight at purchaser's expense, qt., 20 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40 cts; pk., 65 cts.

SWEET, SUGAR OR GARDEN CORN

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—A splendid garden Corn, with small grains and ears, but maturing early and bringing the highest prices in the market.

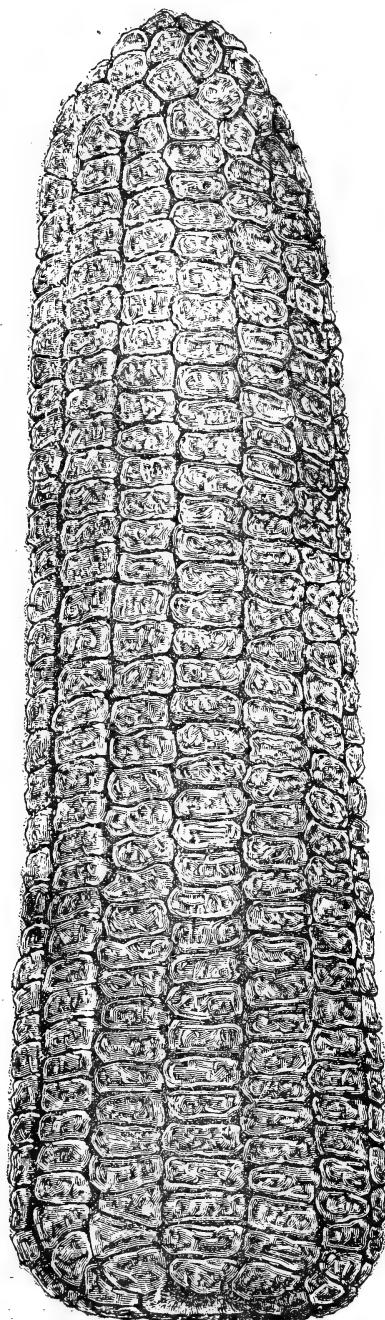
EARLY ADAMS—Following the Extra Early in season, but with larger grains and ears; a splendid table Corn.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—A sugar Corn which has given perfect satisfaction, frequently producing three to five ears to the stalk; grains deep and narrow and zigzagged on the cob; ears small, but very rich in sugar.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The old standard variety, too well known to more than mention.

MAMMOTH SUGAR—A large late variety, having ears of mammoth size, 14 to 20 rows. Quality excellent, not exceeded by any variety. A good canner's variety, being white grained and very uniform. A week later than Stowell's Evergreen.

WHITE SNOWFLAKE CORN—This is considered one of the best white field varieties ever introduced in the South. It is far superior to any other, and is especially adapted for this section. The stalks grow from seven to eight feet and produce two good-size ears each, the cob of which is very small and the grains deep. It is a splendid Corn for shelling and of fine quality for roasting ears. Makes a first-class meal.

SWEET CORN—Continued

Stowell's Evergreen.

METROPOLITAN—One of the popular early Sweet Corns. The stalks grow about 4 feet in height and, as a rule, bear two good sized ears. The ears are 10-12 rowed, cob is white and the kernels are

large and very sweet. On account of its hardness it is quite valuable for very early planting. As it matures sometimes just as there is a let up on the market from the extra early and before the medium season corns come in, some of our market garden customers have been quite successful growing this variety.

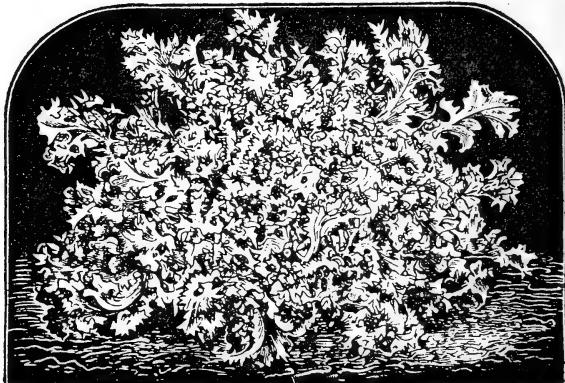
			Not Postpaid.	Prepaid.
	Pt.	Qt.	1/2 Pk.	Pk.
Extra Early Adams.....	20	35	60	\$1.00
Early Adams	20	35	60	1.00
Country Gentleman.....	20	35	75	1.25
Stowell's Evergreen.....	20	35	75	1.25
Mammoth Sugar.....	20	35	75	1.25
Metropolitan	20	35	75	1.25
White Snowflake, per ear, 4c.				

If Corn in pints and quarts, is ordered by express or freight, deduct 5 cts. per pint and 10 cts. per quart.

DANDELION

Ger., Pardeblume; Fr., Pissen-Lit; Sp., Amargon.

IMPROVED LARGE LEAF—An improved variety, very early and largely cultivated for greens, or if blanched like celery makes a fine and delicious salad. The roots when dried and roasted are often employed as a substitute for coffee. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

ENDIVE

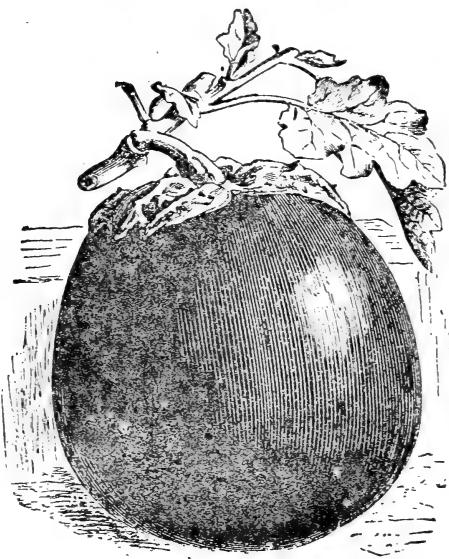
Ger., Endivien; Fr., Chicoree; Sp., Escarola; Nat. Ord., Compositae.

One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill; three pounds will plant an acre.

CULTURE: Seed may be sown at any time except February and March; sow in drills three feet apart and thin to ten inches in the row; ten days before wanted for the market, bring the outer leaves to the center and tie together, which bleaches the inner leaves.

GREEN CURLED—Leaves finely laciniated, giving the plant a mossy appearance. Price per packet, 5 cts.; per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

BATAVIAN ROUND—Larger leaved than the above, but equally as good. Price per packet, 5 cts.; per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

EGG PLANT

Ger., Eierpflanze; Fr., Aubergine; Sp., Beringene;
Nat. Ord., Solonaceae.

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants.

In our Coast Country these can be planted and housed until frost is over as a profitable crop. No vegetable can excell this for early market. January and February are the opportune months to sow your beds, if conditions are propitious.

CULTURE: Plant seed in frames and set in the open, as soon as danger of frost is over, in rows three feet apart and two and one-half feet in the row. Keep down the weeds, supply fertilizer, don't let the roots suffer for water, and success will reward you. Keep watch for insect enemies, particularly the potato bug or Colorado beetle.

IMPROVED LONG PURPLE—Fruit large, smooth, deep-colored; flesh white and deliciously flavored, and plant spineless.

NEW YORK IMPROVED—A good sort, but the plant is not so free from spines.

IMPROVED NEW YORK SPINELESS—An entirely spineless variety. The plant and stem of the fruit is free from spines. An exceedingly productive variety. Fruit of large size and perfect form. It is fully two weeks earlier than the Improved New York Purple.

FLORIDA HIGH-BUSH—This new variety is of remarkably vigorous growth, making strong, upright bushes, which are very hardy and productive. Will stand considerable cold weather, and the blossoms are not blighted by the hot sun. It resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree. The fruits are of large size.

BLACK BEAUTY—Ten days or two weks earlier than the preceding, with fruits just as large, of more uniform shape and of rich, lustrous black color. Fruits develop very quickly and planters will be pleased with them.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
Black Beauty.....	5	35	90	\$3.00
Improved Long Purple.....	5	35	90	3.00
New York Improved.....	5	35	90	3.00
Improved New York Spineless.	5	35	\$1.00	3.50
Florida High Bush.....	10	40	1.25	4.00

All above are prepaid.

GARLIC

This is a vegetable which is used to a great extent in the South, especially in Louisiana. It is used chiefly by the foreign population, to flavor stews, roasts and various other dishes. In the past few years it has come in demand more than any other culinary ingredient. It grows splendidly in our State, produces fine heads, and is largely cultivated. It is like onions; should be planted in October and November in drills two or three feet apart, about six inches in the drill and about an inch deep. In the spring they are taken up and platted together in a string by the tops.

Garlic, 10c per lb. If by mail add 10c for postage. Write for prices on larger quantities.

GOURDS

Texas is the natural home of these plants.

The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection.

DIPPER—The old-fashioned Calabash. Price, per packet, 5c; per oz., 15c.

SUGAR TROUGH—The largest of the Gourd family. Price, per packet, 5c; per oz., 15c.

HERCULES CLUB—Long, club-shaped and a rapid grower. Price, per packet, 5c; per oz., 15c.

NEST EGG—Size, shape and color of a hen's egg, used as a nest egg. Price, per packet, 5c; oz., 15c.

ORANGE—Size, color and shape of an orange, and sweet scented. Price, per packet, 10c; per oz., 15c.

One ounce of each of above (5 ounces in all) will be sent by mail for 50c.

**HERBS
AROMATIC AND MEDICINAL**

CULTURE: Most of the varieties thrive best in sandy soil, and some are stronger and better flavored when grown on that which is rather poor, but in all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed. Seed should be sown early in the spring; such varieties as Sage, Rosemary, Lavendar and Basil are

best sown in a frame and then transplanted into the garden. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

ANISE (*Pimpinelle anisum*)—A well known annual herb whose seeds, which have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic, and as a corrective of griping and unpleasant medicines, it is also very good for flatulence and colic in babies. Sow early and thin to six to ten plants to foot of row.

BALM (*Melisse officinalis*)—A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor, similar to lemons, and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called balm wine.

BASIL, SWEET (*Ocymum basilicum*)—A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seed and stems have the flavor of cloves, and are used for flavoring soups and sauces.

BENE (*Sesamum orientale*)—This plant is grown here in the South for its seeds and leaves, which have medicinal virtues. The seeds furnish an oil used for softening and whitening the skin, and also for flavoring a Creole confection called Plarine. The leaves immersed in water, make a cooling drink beneficial for bowel derangements.

BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*)—A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasturage. The leaves immersed in water give it an agreeable taste and flavor. Sow in beds and thin to six to ten inches apart. In some localities this sows itself and becomes a weed.

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum Sativum*)—The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery.

CARAWAY (*Carum carui*)—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, rye bread, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed in the next season, but when sown in the spring, will not seed until the next year. Plant in drills two or three feet apart, and thin out if necessary.

DILL (*Anethum Graveolens*)—An annual grown for its seeds, as well as for the greens, as they both have a strong aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. The seed is good for flatulence and colic in infants, and the green are excellent for flavoring pickles.

FENNEL (Sweet Florence; *Foeniculum officinalis*)—This is grown extensively here by the Italian gardeners for the market, and is also called Italian celery. It is used for soups, fish sauces and salads; is also eaten like celery dipped in salt. The seeds are also used for flavoring meats, confectionery, etc.

LAVENDER (*Lavendula vera*)—Hardy, perennial, growing about two feet high. Used for distillation of lavender water, or dried and used to perfume linen. Pick before it becomes dry and hard and dry quickly, so it will retain its odor.

MARJORAM, SWEET (*Origanum marjorana*)—A perennial, the young, tender tops being used green for flavoring or they may be dried and used for winter for flavoring meats, sausage, etc.

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)—Hardy, perennial with fragrant odor and warm, aromatic bitter taste. Used for tea.

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*)—Hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter, and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and anti-spasmodic, but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed, and does best on poor soil.

SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*)—A hardy perennial possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five pounds per acre in drills) on very rich ground, cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided. If this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality.

SUMMER SAVORY (*Satureia hortensis*)—A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Culture the same as that of Sweet Marjoram.

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*)—This herb is perennial, and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves, which in some cases will relieve nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit.

All herbs 5c a packet.

HORSERADISH

The best Horseradish is grown from small pieces of roots four to five inches long, these will be fit for use in one season's growth. A dozen roots will give all that will be needed for family use; as they constantly increase, it is best to plant them in some out-of-the-way corner of the garden. 30c per dozen, 75c for 50; \$1.25 for 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 75c for 50, \$1.25 per 100.

Plant in fall and spring.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Chives (*Schnittlauch*), 25c per bunch.

Cabbage (Best Varieties), 50c per 100; \$4.50 per 1000.

Cauliflower (Best Varieties), \$1.00 per 100; \$7.50 per 1000.

Eggplants (Best Varieties), 20c dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

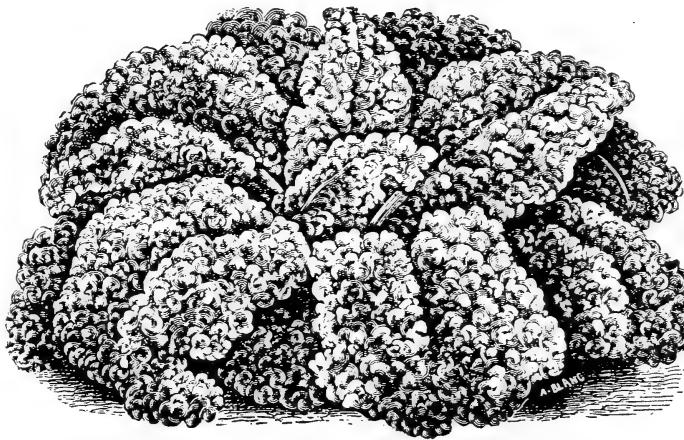
Tomatoes (Best Varieties), 15c dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$7.50 per 1000.

Sweet Pepper (Best Varieties), 20c dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

Hot Pepper (Best Varieties), 20c dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

All plants are shipped by express or freight at purchaser's expense and risk.

THIS
VARIETY
IS CALLED
FOR IN
EVERY
MARKET
GARDEN.
ORDER,
THEREFORE,
THE BEST



Dwarf Green Curled German.

KALE, OR BORECOLE

Ger., Blaetter Kohl; Fr., Chou Vert; Sp., Breton.

One ounce of seed will sow a drill of about two hundred feet.

DWARF GREEN CURLED GERMAN—Leaves yellowish green, very compact, and beautifully curled; sow in September for winter and spring use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c. Postpaid.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH—Leaves bright green, curled, very tender and fine flavor; an excellent sort for private gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c. Postpaid.

SIBERIAN KALE, OR WINTER SPROUTS—This is also called German Greens and is sometimes sold for Dwarf Green Curled Kale. It is not as curly as the Dwarf Curled Kale and is different from it in color. The leaves are smooth in the center, having a fringed edge. Color has a bluish tinge, not the deep green of the Dwarf Curled Kale. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c. Postpaid.

SEA KALE—A delicious vegetable, grown for its blanched shoots, which are cooked like asparagus. Sow in the spring and plant out like cabbage. During the summer the plant will make a slender growth. The plant being perennial, young shoots appear the second spring, and these are covered with earth to blanch, or with a flower pot; and if it is desired to force them, cover the pot and earth around with fresh manure. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

KOHL-RABI

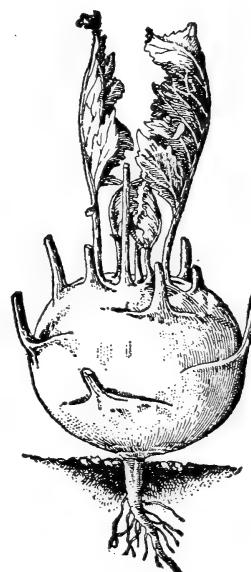
Ger., Kohl-Rabi; Fr., Chou Rave; Su., Nabicol; Nat. Ord., Crucifera.

One ounce of seed will sow about 200 feet of drill, or produce 1500 plants in seed bed.

CULTURE: Plant and treat like cabbage, and remember that rapid, continuous growth produces the tender plant. The flavor is similar to turnips yet far superior in palatableness. No Southern home should be without this vegetable. Seed may be sown at any time you would plant cabbage.

WHEN
LETTUCE
IS SCARCE
YOU WILL
FIND THIS
AN
ADMIRABLE
DISH IN ITS
STEAD

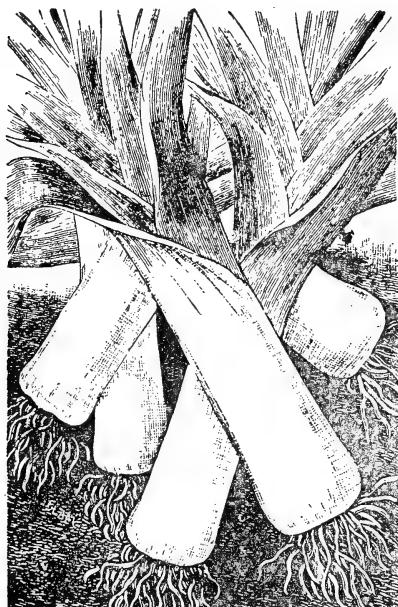
TRY THIS IN
PLACE OF
TURNIPS
YOU WILL
FIND IT
MORE
PALATABLE



White Vienna Kohl Rabi.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
White Vienna	5	25	75
Large Green	5	15	50
Purple Vienna	5	25	75

LEEK



London Flag Leek.

Ger., Lauch; Fr., Poireau; Sp., Puerro; Nat. Ord., Liliaceae.

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE: Sow in seed beds and transplant to the open in rows fourteen inches apart and six inches in the row; draw earth to the plants as they grow—just the reverse of onion culture.

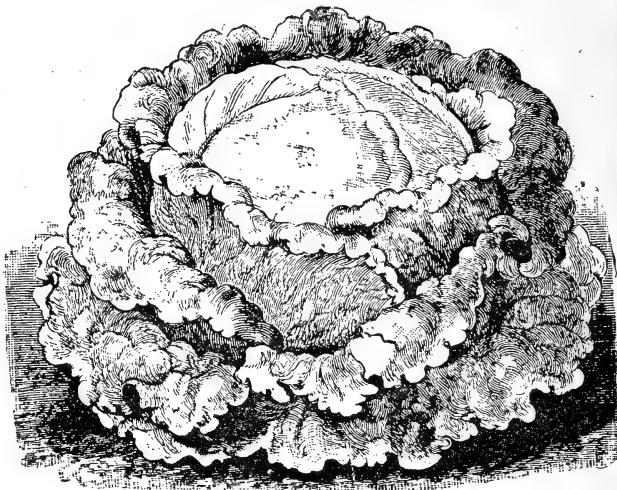
LONDON FLAG—This is the variety generally cultivated in this country. It is hardy and of good quality.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—A variety which has become very popular with some market gardeners on account of its being larger than the London Flag.

Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
London Flag	5	15	35
Large American Flag	5	15	40

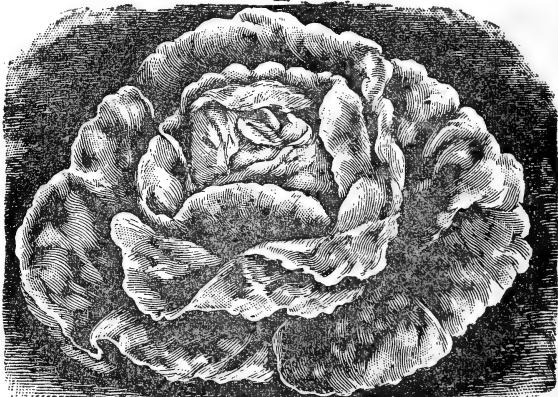
Above are postpaid prices.

LETTUCE



May King.

MAY KING LETTUCE—In our recent extensive trials of American and European lettuces we found May King a decidedly superior early heading sort. Grown under glass this variety matured a large, handsome, light green head practically as early as any of the strictly forcing sorts. Grown outdoors May King proved entirely satisfactory and the earliest of all to form a marketable head. Among extra early sorts it is unsurpassed in quality and we recommend it for forcing under glass and as the best large extra early sort for growing out of doors.



Big Boston.

LETTUCE
CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES

Ger., Garten Salat; Fr., Laitue; Sp., Lachuge; Nat. Ord., Compositae.

An ounce will produce 2500 plants.

CULTURE: Sow the seeds in beds and transplant to the open in rows fourteen inches apart and ten inches in the row; in making the seed bed, it is best to have it rather poor than rich. As ants are very fond of this seed, it is best to sprout the seed before planting; failure to do this is the not infrequent cause of growers complaining that the seed is infertile. The soil for lettuce should be quite rich, rather moist and kept well cultivated and fertilized. Uninterrupted growth is essential to tender heads. Our local markets require a large head lettuce, while other markets require the Grand Rapids type. Truckers should learn the types required in the various markets before shipping.

BIG BOSTON—A popular sort for outdoor winter culture and also in demand as a compact, large heading, forcing sort. Plants large, very hardy and vigorous; leaves broad, comparatively smooth but wavy at edge, thin and very hard; color bright, light green; when well grown are quite tender. Grown extensively in the South as a winter lettuce.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—A strong growing sort with large, green leaves marked with scattered brown dashes. It forms a very solid head of rich cream colored leaves, very thick, tender and of splendid quality.

LETTUCE—Continued

SALAMANDER—A large, compact, light green head of excellent quality. Leaves broad, thick, somewhat crumpled and closely overlapping so that the inner ones are very finely blanched. One of the most satisfactory heading lettuces for growing outdoors. A great heat resister.

HANSON—Grows to large size and is uniformly sure heading. Heads very solid and beautifully blanched; crisp, mild, and tender. One of the finest varieties to grow for market during the summer months. Our stock is unexcelled.

DEACON—Heads of medium size, very solid and in condition for use as long as any variety. The plant is very compact, with few outer leaves which are usually very smooth, thick and of light, grayish green color. The inner leaves blanch to a bright, rich yellow and are exceedingly well flavored, crisp and tender.

PASSION—Large, solid, rapid grower and good shipper; much grown in Louisiana for the Northern markets.

DENVER MARKET—An early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large heads, of good light green color. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savoy Cabbage), very crisp and tender.

WHITE SUMMER CABBAGE—Bright green, vigorous and forms a firm head of thick, tender leaves, inner ones blanched a beautiful cream-yellow.

EARLY TENNIS BALL—One of the best head lettuces for early planting outdoors. Plants medium sized, having thick, dark green leaves and when well grown forming very solid heads, the inner leaves being blanched to a rich creamy-white and exceedingly crisp, tender and rich flavored.

HOUSTON MARKET—Excellent for mid-summer; one of the best for resisting heat. Heads large, well blanched, crisp, tender and sweet. Slow to run to seed. Extra good table quality.



Paris White Cos.

CURLED OR LOOSE LEAF VARIETIES

EARLY PRIZE HEAD—This popular variety produces large, loose heads of finely crimped and fringed leaves, the outer portions of which are shaded with brown. Exceedingly crisp, sweet and tender. One of the best for the home garden.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—For those who like a large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf and for those markets which demand a large, loose cluster of leaves rather than a solid head, this is one of the best varieties, either for forcing or early sowing out of doors. Plant forms a large, loose head, light yellowish green in color, so that a little wilting is not noticed. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, even the large outer ones being quite tender. It is attractive, of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use.

GRAND RAPIDS—As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot and standing for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster of large, bright green leaves slightly crimped and blistered and rather thin. The leaves do not wilt quickly after cutting so that the variety will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON WHITE SEED—Forms a close, compact mass of curly yellowish green leaves. Earlier than the head varieties. Good for cold frames or early planting for outdoors.

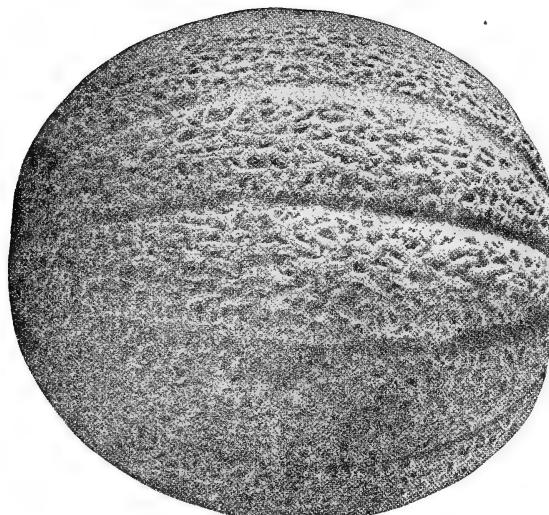
PARIS WHITE COS, ROMAINE, OR CELERY—This variety grows strong and upright, producing long leaves, which should be tied up and blanched before cutting, which makes them very crisp and tender. They are quite hardy, and will force well. They are the most popular variety in France and England, where they are frequently served without dressing and simply eaten like celery, with salt.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	1 lb.
Houston Market	5	10	35	\$1.20
Big Boston	5	10	35	1.10
Prize Head	5	10	35	1.10
Salamander	5	10	35	1.10
White Summer Cabbage	5	10	35	1.10
Black Seeded Simpson	5	10	35	1.10
Grand Rapids	5	10	35	1.10
Denver Market	5	10	35	1.10
Early Curled Simpson W. S.	5	10	35	1.10
California Cream Butter	5	10	35	1.10
Passion	5	10	35	1.10
Hanson	5	10	35	1.10
Deacon	5	10	35	1.10
Early Tennis Ball	5	10	35	1.10
May King	5	15	50	1.75
Paris White Cos	5	25	85	....

Above are all at postpaid prices.

MELONS

MUSK AND CANTALOUP



Genuine Rocky Ford Musk Melon.

Ger. Cantaloupe; Fr. Melon Muscade; Sp. Melone Muscatel; Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceae.

One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills; two and half pounds will plant an acre.

CULTURE—Plant in hills of 6x6 feet; use only thoroughly rotted manure in the hills; cultivate as for cucumbers; keep close watch for insect enemies, and spray vigorously just a little bit before they appear, and keep up the good work.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

GENUINE ROCKY FORD—A sweet, luscious melon that has become world-famous for its captivating flavor. It is safe to say that no melon has ever come on the market which has sold so readily and at such high prices as the Rocky Ford, often to the exclusion of other varieties.

The reason for the popularity of this melon is two-fold. First, its superb table qualities, being firm, sweet and remarkably solid. Second, its wonderful shipping quality, which enables it to be carried great distances, and yet arrive in first-class condition for market. The fruit is of medium size, oval shaped, heavily netted and solid. The flesh is green, thick and juicy. It is early and wonderfully productive.

Our seed was grown for us by one of the most careful growers in Colorado.

NETTED GEM—Very early, small, coarsely netted, green flesh, fine flavored. Good shipping variety.

VAN BUSKIRK'S NETTED ROCK CANTALOUP—This melon is a great improvement over the ordinary Rocky Ford. It is very thick meated, smallest seed cavity, heavily netted, splendid shipper, and sweetest cantaloupe grown. This is the

THIS STANDARD SHIPPING
CANTALOUE FOR SOUTH
TEXAS. THOUSANDS OF
CARS ARE SHIPPED
ANNUALLY FROM THE
GULF COAST REGION

melon for the trucker to grow for long distance shipments.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—From ten to fifteen days earlier than the Hackensack, and of the same type and size; it is the result of intelligent selection.

LARGE HACKENSACK—A large, round melon, flattened at the ends and well ribbed. The skin is deeply netted. The flesh is green, of delicious flavor. It is a strong grower, and is very productive. An old standard melon in favor with market gardeners.

IMPROVED GREEN PROLIFIC NUTMEG—A greatly improved strain of the old Green Nutmeg. Fruit of a medium size, very rich, melting and of exquisite flavor; flesh light green. Very productive.

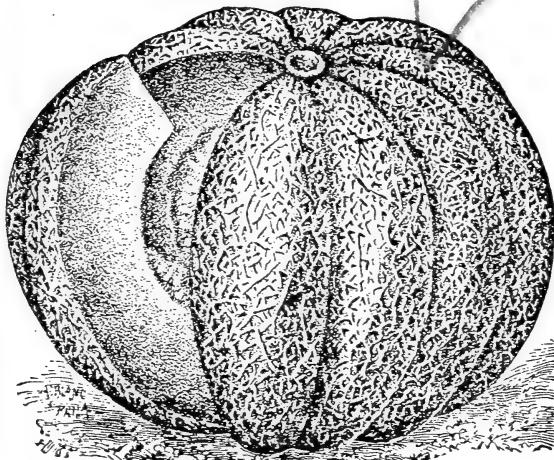
TEXAS CANNON BALL—This melon is as round as a ball, of medium size, 6 to 8 inches in diameter and heavily netted. Flesh light green, melting and highly flavored. Remarkably solid with extremely small seed cavity. Very prolific, continuing bearing for a long time.

BANANA—Fruit two feet long and six inches in diameter; resists drouth better than any of the melon tribe; very desirable.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET—A large, ribbed, rough netted melon in universal demand during the entire season; last season the crop was rather short in the seed growing districts, and the true variety was very scarce; this season we will have an ample supply for all demands.

ACME, or BALTIMORE—Oval-shaped fruits of medium size. They are thickly netted, well-ribbed and the firm, green flesh, is of superior flavor.

MUSK MELON—Continued



Emerald Gem.

ORANGE OR YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

BURRELL'S GEM—A truly delicious melon for home use, or if you desire a variety which will bring a fancy price on the market, we unhesitatingly recommend the Burrell Gem. It is of about the same size and shape as the Rocky Ford, but has rich golden yellow flesh of the most delicious flavor, solid and a most desirable shipping sort. Seed cavity is very small. Melons average about six inches long, four and a half inches in diameter and weigh 2 1/4 lbs. each. Shipments of these melons to markets in Chicago, St. Louis, New York and elsewhere brought 50 per cent more than the best Rocky Fords.

EMERALD GEM—Undoubtedly the finest in flavor and the earliest to ripen, and while too soft to stand shipping any great distance, is unequalled for home use or nearby markets. Vines of strong and vigorous growth; very prolific. Is rather small and flattened at both ends. Emerald green, smooth and free from netting, heavily ribbed, with narrow bands of lighter green between ribs. Flesh very thick, crystalline appearance, and of rich salmon color.

BANQUET—Flesh thick and salmon color; melons are small, but the seed cavity is also small; this is one of the richest flavored melons grown, and will always be a favorite with those to whom quality is the prime object.

OSAGE (Syn. Millers Cream)—Sweet in every stage of growth, and for a thin skinned variety a splendid shipper; is egg shaped and only lightly netted; flesh a deep creamy color.

PAUL ROSE—Orange flesh, small seed cavity, uniform shape, beautifully netted, fragrant and a splendid shipper.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
Rocky Ford	5	10	25	85
Netted Gem	5	10	25	85
Paul Rose	5	10	25	85
Extra Early Hackensack..	5	10	30	1 00
Emerald Gem	5	10	30	1 00
Texas Cannon Ball.....	10	15	50	1 50
Banquet	5	10	30	1 00
Osage	5	10	30	1 00
Banana	5	10	35	
Late Hackensack	5	10	30	1 00
New Orleans Market.....	5	10	25	85
Prolific Nutmeg	5	10	25	85
Acme or Baltimore	5	10	35	1 00
Burrell's Gem	10	25	75	2 25
Van Buskirk's Netted Rock	10	25	75	2 25

We pay postage on all of the above.

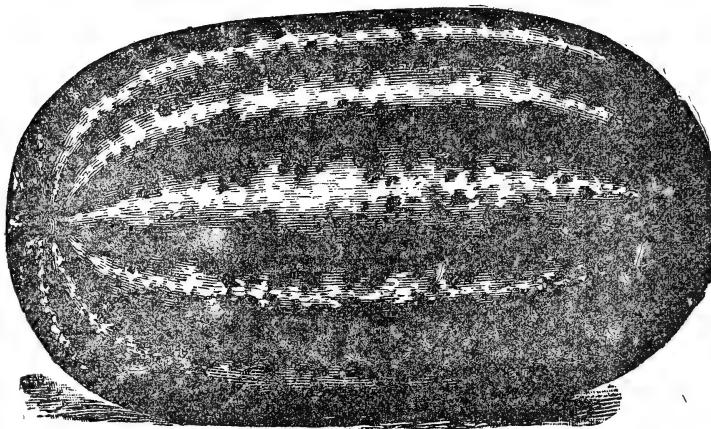
WATERMELON

In no one seed save Cabbage is the trucker so much imposed upon as in Watermelon seed. Unprincipled persons have no hesitancy in gathering mixed seed from watermelon stands in the larger cities, and selling them under as many names as they have calls for seed. Vast quantities of seeds from culls are annually placed on the market as are also car loads of worthless Northern grown seeds. Experienced Watermelon growers know that best results are obtained from seeds planted on the same sub-tropical line upon which the seeds were grown, and practical seedsmen know that the most perfect fruits produce the best seeds. We have in the past and shall continue in the future to sell only such seeds as are grown and saved in accordance with the above established facts. That those who purchased from us last season made crops, true to name and description, is to be attributed to the fact that all our melon seeds were produced under these conditions.

WATERMELON—Continued

ONE OF THE
FAVORITE
MELONS
FOR HOME
USE

FOR HOME
MARKET
CAN NOT
BE
SURPASSED



Florida Favorite.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A popular market sort. Vine vigorous, large growing and hardy, ripening its fruits earlier than most of the large sorts; fruit medium sized to large. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind and is of the best quality. This melon is very highly esteemed especially in the South.

PHINNEY'S EARLY—The first melon to come into market; marked like the Rattlesnake, and has not the woody heart of the other early melons; every market gardener should plant a few hills of this variety in order to meet the demand for an early melon.

MOUNTAIN SWEET—A good old, reliable sort and very popular. Oblong, dark green skin. Luscious and sugary.

GYPSY, OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—One of the largest, oldest and most popular sorts, particularly in the South. Fruit oblong, of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with a darker shade. The flesh is bright scarlet and very sweet.

KOLB'S GEM—Vines of medium size but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Rind exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender.

MONTE CRISTO—One of the best and sweetest flavored varieties in cultivation. On account of its

thin rind it will not stand shipment to distant markets, but it is the best that can be grown for home use and nearby markets. The skin is dark green. It is of symmetrical, oblong shape, well rounded on both ends. The flesh is scarlet, firm, and solid, and of delightful sugary flavor. Fancy selected Southern-grown seeds.

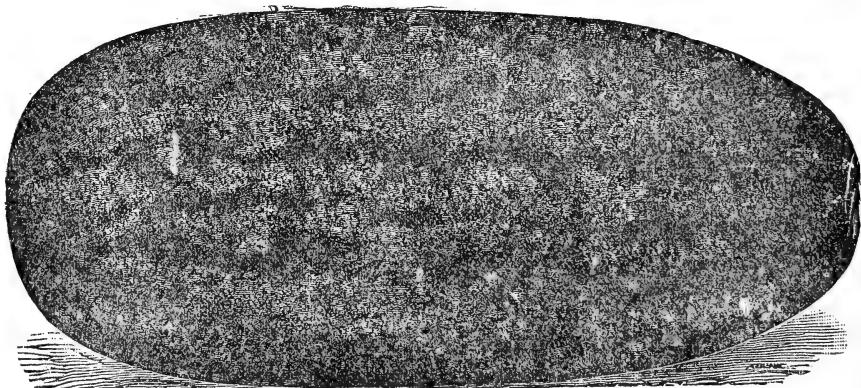
COLE'S EARLY—The finest Melon ever offered for the amateur and for the home market. Being somewhat brittle will not do for shipping purposes. Very early and will mature in every State. Very hardy, vigorous and a sure cropper. Flesh sweet and delicate in texture; of a deep red color. The rind is thin and the quality of the flesh is sustained clear to the rind. Melons medium size, nearly round in shape; rind green, striped with lighter shades.

LIGHT ICING, OR GALVESTON ICE RIND—Very early, very sweet and showy; grown on sandy soil; one of the very best Melons in existence.

BRADFORD—A splendid Melon for home use, maturing in about 85 days. It is a large, long Melon, of dark green color, with darker stripes. The red flesh is sweet and melting, and of excellent texture. It has a strong vine and is very productive, and is in high esteem where known.

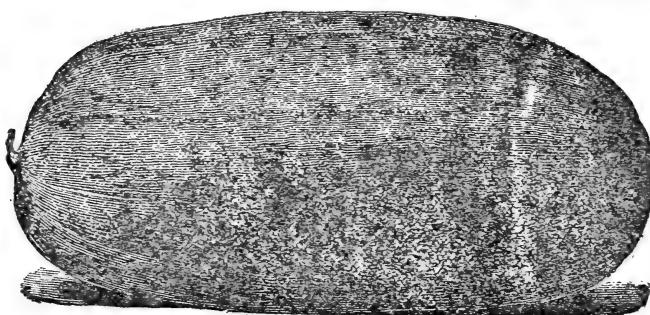
ALABAMA SWEET—Extensively grown in the South for shipping to distant markets. The Melons are large, of oblong form and have a firm, dark-green, slightly striped rind. The flesh is bright red and of delicious flavor; seeds are white. One of the very best of the long Melons for shipping purposes.

RECOGNIZED AS
THE BEST
SHIPPER AND A
STANDARD
SELLER WITH
ALL PRODUCE
HOUSES.
NO TROUBLE TO
SELL THESE



Alabama Sweet.

WATERMELON—Continued



Kleckley Sweets.

CUBAN QUEEN—This magnificent variety was originally brought from the West Indies, and seed first offered by us in 1898. The Melons are of large size, oblong in form, slightly tapering at the stem end. Skin beautifully striped in dark and light green. Rind quite thin, but tough enough for shipping. Flesh bright red, remarkably firm, and of luscious quality.

KLECKLEY SWEETS—The best Watermelon ever produced. A wonderfully popular variety. Stocks of seed last year were entirely exhausted before the end of season. You must order early if you want Kleckley Sweets. After testing all varieties of Melons, we do not hesitate to pronounce this one of the sweetest, juiciest, most delicious Melons in existence, and it is especially desirable for the private family. The skin is dark green, faintly striped; flesh bright red and peculiarly rich, crisp and pleasant flavored. It ripens early, is of large size, is a poor shipper, but a long keeper. Market gardeners will also be pleased with it.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON—This variety combines all the best characteristics of a preserving Melon, and often attains a weight of 20 lbs.; flesh white and very firm.

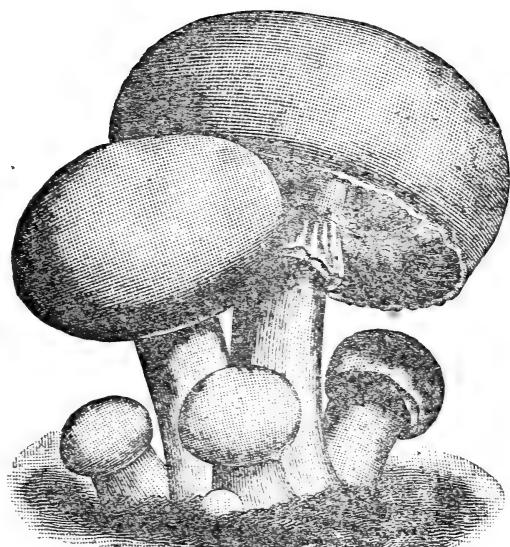
HALBERT HONEY—This Melon is described by the introducers as follows: Equaling in flavor and as handsome in color as the Kleckley Sweets, but more regular in form, and much more productive. Growing as long as the Kleckley Sweets, the Melons are blunt both at stem and blossom end, generally free from any appearance of neck. They average 18 to 20 inches in length; 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Color of rind a clear, glossy deep green. The flesh is a beautiful crimson, extending to within less than half an inch of the rind, which like the flesh is so tender it will not stand shipping any distance unless carefully handled. It is essentially the home Melon for the home garden and for local markets.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	lb.
Kleckley Sweets.....	5	10	25	85
Bradford	5	10	25	85
Halbert Honey.....	5	10	25	85
Florida Favorite.....	5	10	25	75
Mountain Sweet.....	5	10	20	60
Georgia Rattlesnake.....	5	10	25	85
Cuban Queen.....	5	10	25	85
Alabama Sweet.....	5	10	25	85
Light Icing.....	5	10	25	85
Phinney's Early.....	5	10	20	60
Kolb's Gem.....	5	10	15	50
Monte Cristo.....	5	10	25	85
Cole's Early.....	5	10	20	60
Darsey's Perfection	10	15	40	125
Colorado Preserving Citron.....	5	10	25	85

All the above are at postpaid prices.

FOR QUALITY CAN NOT BE SURPASSED, BUT HAVING A THIN RIND WILL NOT STAND SHIPPING

MUSHROOMS



Mushrooms.

Growing Mushrooms is not difficult. Get reliable Spawn, start right and the results are certain and profitable.

To those unfamiliar with the growing of Mushrooms the mere mention of the name seems to convey the idea that there is some mystery connected with it and that the process and equipment are so costly as to be out of reach of ordinary mortals. Never was there such a fallacy, and it is the "Professionals" and "Experts" who are to blame for putting such ridiculous and foolish notions into people's heads. Any one who starts right can grow Mushrooms successfully. He must know how to prepare the beds, where to locate them and how to take care of the crop. But the grower of Radishes or Melons must know that much about the crops he expects to raise. So that after all there is no more mystery or difficulty in successfully growing Mushrooms than there is in growing Radishes or Melons.

It is sold in bricks, each weighing about 1 1/4 lbs., and is sufficient to plant nine square feet of prepared bed.

Price, 25c per lb. If sent by mail add 12c for postage.

Our Leaflet "MUSHROOM CULTURE" Free With Every Order.

MUSTARD

Ger., Senf; Fr., Moutard; Sp., Mostaza; Nat. Ord., Cruciferae.

An ounce will sow 80 feet of drill; two pounds to an acre.

CULTURE: Here in the South the seed is mixed in ashes and sown broadcast; used principally for "greens." Thousands of bunches are daily sold on the Houston market, and buyers never tire of them.

CHINESE, OR SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—This is the finest strain of curled Mustard grown. Most all other varieties of curled Mustard show more or less smooth leaves. Being such a showy variety makes it a good seller. All varieties of curled Mustard must be given distance to produce the correct type.

BLOOMSDALE, LARGE-LEAVED, 35 DAYS—So named by reason of producing, when fully grown, immense leaves, which are as long and broad as the largest tobacco. These same leaves, when size of a man's hand, are very tender and admirable as a salad. The leaves, when twice that size, we recommend for boiling as Spinach. This plant should have a place in every Southern garden. An immense amount of edible material can be raised on a very limited space. The leaves of this variety are smooth and thick, instead of being curly.

WHITE OR YELLOW LONDON—This variety is like the brown, differing only in the color of the seed. We sell great quantities of it for seasoning pickles.

BLACK OR BROWN LONDON—Used as a salad, but much inferior to the curled varieties. The seed is used largely for seasoning pickles.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. lb.

Chinese or Southern Curled.....	5	10	20	60
Bloomsdale Large Leaved.....	5	15	35	\$1.00
White or Yellow London.....		5	10	35
Black or Brown London.....		5	10	35

All the above are at postpaid prices.

OKRA

Ger., Safran; Fr., Gombaud; Sp., Quimbombo; Nat. Ord., Malvaceae.

An ounce of seed will plant 80 hills.

CULTURE: Be careful not to plant until the ground is warm; wet, cool soil rots the seed; plant in rows 2 feet apart and 3 feet between rows and cultivate as for corn; pick the seed pods as fast as they appear and the more you pick the more the plant will yield. Seed may be planted as early as March if conditions are favorable.

KLECKLEY'S FAVORITE—The sturdy plants grow 2½ feet high, have many leaves, and bear attractive, smooth, white pods at each leaf-joint. The pods are about 6 inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter, gradually tapering to the end. While young, the pods are tender and fleshy.

PERKIN'S PERFECTED LONG POD—An improved strain of Perkin's Mammoth Green Pod, with better-shaped pods in abundance, which, when ready for use, are from 4 to 5 inches long, of handsome shape and color. Used largely by canners as it is of uniformly good quality.

DWARF GREEN—Bears pods ready for use ten days to two weeks earlier than the tall sorts. The plants are of dwarf, stocky growth and very prolific.

WHITE VELVET—Tall-growing sort, with attractive, long, white pods, which are round and of velvety smoothness.

Prices on above, Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

ONIONS

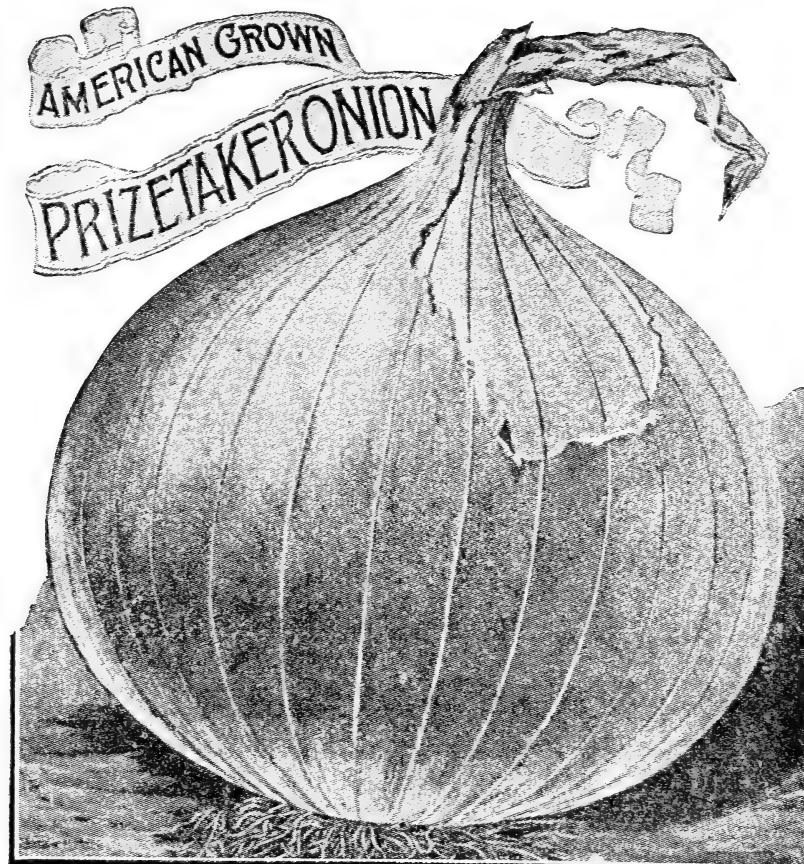
Ger., Zwiebel; Fr., Oignon; Sp., Cebolla; Nat. Ord., Liliaceae.

Sow 1 ounce seed to 100 feet of drill, or 5 pounds to the acre. If seeds are sown in seed beds and then transplanted, 2½ pounds will plant an acre. In planting for sets 50 pounds per acre will be required if drilled in one foot between rows.

CULTURE: Onions require a rich soil; the best fertilizer is chicken droppings, which should be well incorporated with the soil; where this can not be had we will prepare a special fertilizer which will be rich in just those ingredients which go to produce most perfect bulbs. When making your seed beds do not have the beds rich. Sow broadcast in prepared beds in September, October, November and December. When the seedlings are five or six inches high, transplant in rows five inches apart and twelve inches between rows. Keep the rows clean, and, as the bulbs begin to form, draw the earth from them. Onions revel in a deep, rich soil, and are one vegetable that can be grown for many successive years on the same ground.

LOUISIANA WHITE CREEOLE—Is similar in shape and hardiness to the Red Creole Onion, but silvery white in color, the veins clear and distinct. Its mild, pleasant flavor and splendid keeping qualities make it a favorite White Onion for shipping.

LOUISIANA RED CREEOLE—A flat, light red sort, grown extensively in Texas and other Southern States. The bulbs are firm, solid and keep splendidly, but are of strong flavor. Good, heavy cropper.



ONE OF THE
BEST
SELLERS
IN THE OPEN
MARKET.
PRODUCE
HOUSES
WILL
ALWAYS
HANDLE
THIS
VARIETY

CREOLE—Our Creole Onion Seed is grown for us by the same grower we have had ever since we went into business, and it will always be found true to name and variety. None but perfect bulbs are permitted to mature seed and most careful "rogueing" is persisted in. We have no hesitancy in declaring our Creole Onion Seed to be the very best that skilled growing can produce. We are unable to quote prices, owing to the impossibility of estimating the crop at this writing. We will be glad to quote prices and give assurance that our quotations will be as low as first-class seeds can be sold at.

DANVER'S YELLOW GLOBE—Globe shaped of medium size; the skin is a beautiful silvery yellow color. Comparatively mild and well flavored. The standard yellow onion for market.

BERMUDA ONIONS—We import all our Bermuda Onion Seed DIRECT from the most responsible grower in the Teneriffe Islands, hence our truckers and gardeners can rest assured of being supplied with genuine fresh stock and we caution every grower against cheap American grown seed which will not give good results in the South.

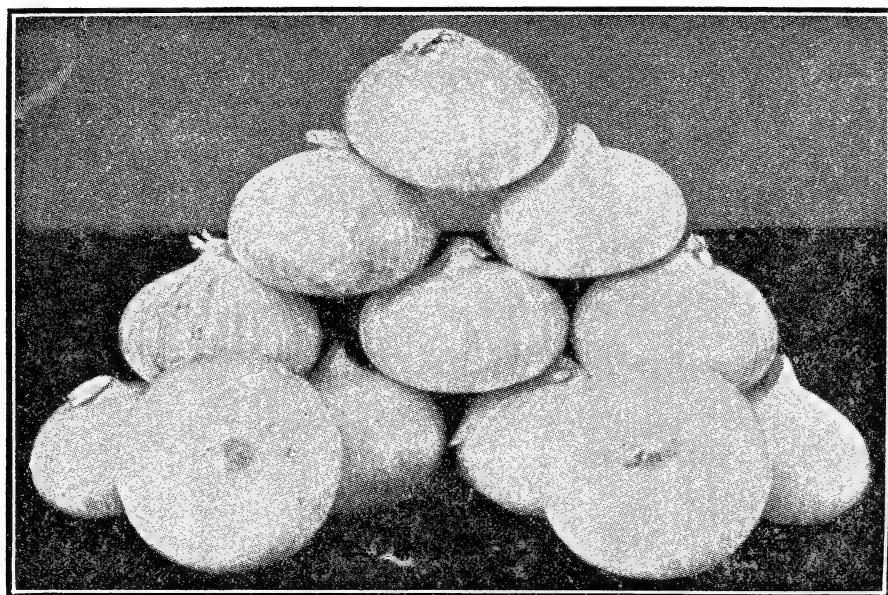
GENUINE PRIZETAKER—Prizetaker is by far the handsomest, most productive, most popular and

best of all Yellow Globe Onions. It is a bright, clear straw color, and always grows to a uniform shape, which is a perfect globe. It has a very small neck, and ripens up without stiffness of the neck. In market it never fails to attract attention on account of its beauty, and is sure to bring a far better price than any other Onion. It has attracted more attention and awakened wider and more cordial enthusiasm than any other Onion ever introduced to the American public. It has proven itself a great acquisition to farmers and gardeners, and is today admitted to be the largest, finest flavored and most superior Yellow Globe Onion under cultivation.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—This is a very handsome variety and is deserving of general cultivation. It is medium early (none of the perfectly globe-shaped Onions are as early as the flat varieties), grows to a large size, skin deep red, flesh fine grained, mild and tender.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—A true Globe Onion, which does not revert to the flat type and retains its color; a good keeper and heavy yielder; its globe shape making it possible to grow an enormous weight to the acre.

ONIONS—Continued



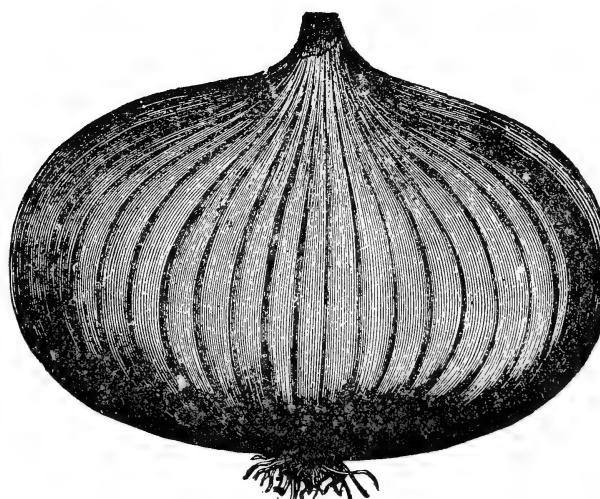
Crystal White Wax.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX—Largely grown by truckers and shippers in Southwest Texas. The bulbs are large, flat and of true Bermuda type. They mature extremely early. The color is a beautiful waxy white. Unexcelled as a market variety or table sort. Thousands of bushels are shipped from our State to Northern markets every spring and command highest

prices. Plant in South Texas in September and October, in North Texas in February and March.

WHITE QUEEN—(Italian Onion)—This is a medium sized, white variety from Italy, very early and flat; can be sown as late as February, and good sized bulbs will yet be obtained. It is of mild flavor and very fine when boiled and dressed for the table.

IMPORTED
DIRECT FROM
THE
ISLAND OF
TENERIFFE



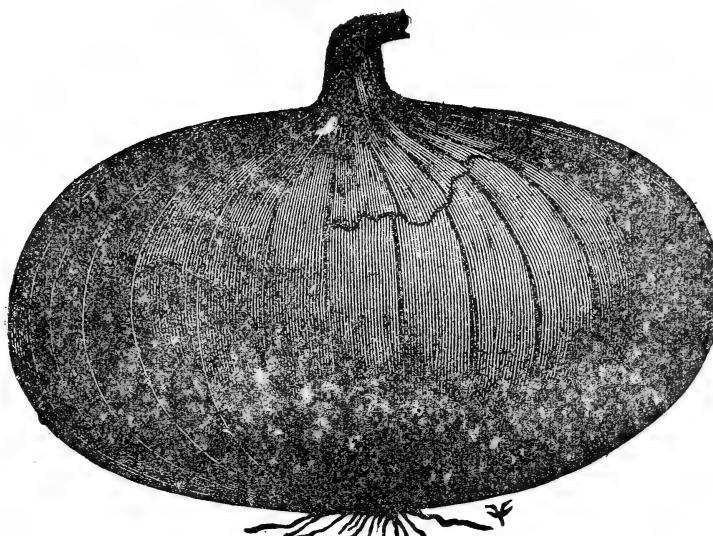
NEW CROP
REACHES
US ABOUT
SEPTEMBER
FIRST

Red Bermuda Onion.

RED BERMUDA—Onions perfectly round, flat, rather a brighter red than the Creole, and much earlier to mature. If left in the ground until the tops dry down and then cured in the shade, they will be found to keep as well as a Northern Onion.

WHITE BERMUDA—Similar to above save in color, which is white. Occasionally a bulb will be found of a yellowish tinge which is characteristic of this variety. The seeds from these off-colored Onions will produce white bulbs.

ONIONS—Continued



Louisiana Red Creole.

THIS IS
ACKNOWL-
EDGED
TO BE ONE
OF THE BEST
KEEPING
ONIONS
IN THE
UNITED
STATES

NO
DIFFICULTY
TO SELL
THIS
ONION
AT HOME
OR TO
MERCHANTS.
ADVERTISES
ITSELF

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—This is the standard red variety and a favorite Onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulb large, flattened, yet quite thick; skin deep purple-red; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. The variety does best on rich, moderately dry soil but on low muck land it is more apt to form larger necks than the Danvers. There is no better sort for poor and dry soils.

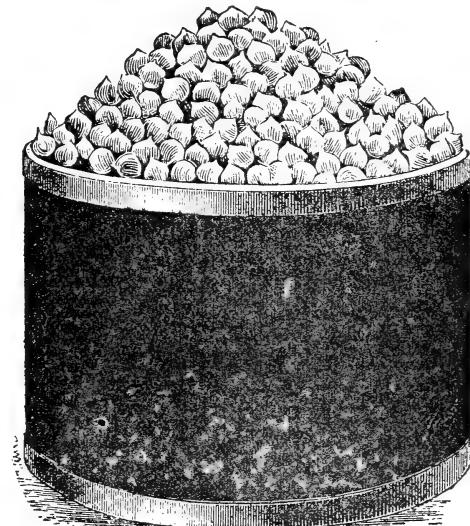
Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -Oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. lb.

Louisiana Red Creole .....	...	...	...	...
Louisiana White Creole .....	...	...	...	...
Red Bermuda.....	5	25	75	1.25
White Bermuda.....	5	25	75	1.25
Southport Yellow Globe.....	5	20	60	1.00
Southport Red Globe.....	5	20	60	1.00
Danver's Yellow Globe.....	5	20	60	1.00
Large Red Wethersfield.....	5	20	65	1.15
Genuine Prizetaker	5	20	60	1.00
White Queen.....	5	20	50	90
Crystal White Wax	5	40	1.50	2.50
				4.50

Above are all at postpaid prices. If wanted by express DEDUCT 10c per lb.

Our pamphlet, "How to Grow Onions," mailed free on request with every order for Onion Seed.

ONION SETS



During their season we carry a full line of Red, Yellow and White Commercial Onion Sets, on which we will be glad to make figures in quantities of 1 peck to a car load.

Onion Sets, when planted in January and February, here in the South, will most always produce fine large bulbs. They should be set out in rows five or six inches apart and about eight or ten inches in the rows.

RED WESTERN SETS—Will produce a fairly good Onion, but are planted mostly for use in the South as green Onions. They do very well in North Louisiana and Mississippi.

YELLOW WESTERN SETS—Same as the red sets only different in color, which is of a pale yellow or brown.

ONION SETS—Continued

WHITE WESTERN SETS—A fine variety of same quality as the red and yellow sets, but are not as hardy and do not keep as well.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL, 65 DAYS—In many respects the most remarkable Onion under cultivation, being the earliest of all. Flavor very mild. The keeping qualities of the matured Onion are very good, but the Sets sprout very early and should be planted in October. We can furnish Sets in September.

WHITE BERMUDA—Have sets of these in the fall only.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX—This variety is popular at the South where the transplanting method of culture is practiced. A large, beautiful, silvery white skinned variety, of handsome flat shape, of very fine flavor and quality.

	Not		
	Postpaid.	Prepaid..	Pk.
Pt.	Qt.	½-Pk.	Pk.
Red Western.....	15	25	50
Yellow Western.....	15	25	50
White Western.....	15	25	55
Extra Early White Pearl.....	15	30	70
White Bermuda.....	15	30	70
Crystal White Wax.....	15	30	70

If Onion Sets, in pints or quarts, are ordered by express or freight DEDUCT 5c pt. and 10c qt.

SHALLOTS

Fr., Eshallotte; Ger., Schallotten.

CULTURE: A small sized Onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties, the red and white; the latter variety is the most popular. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart, and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried and stored in a dry, airy place.

Prices, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, qt., 20c; ½ pk., 60c; pk., \$1.00.

PARSLEY

Fine Doubled Curled.

Fr., Persil; Ger., Petersilie; Sp., Perjil; Ital., Prezemo.

CULTURE: Parsley can be sown during the fall from August to October, and during spring from the

end of January to the end of April. It is generally sown broadcast and should be watered twice each day.

FINE DOUBLE CURLED—A very fine curled variety. One of the handsomest for garnishing purposes. The exceedingly curled leaves make it desirable. Extensively raised for shipping purposes.

IMPROVED GARNISHING—This is the best kind to ornament a dish; it has the same flavor as the other kinds.

MARKET GARDENERS' CURLED—A splendid variety for shipping. The leaves are handsomely curled, dark green in color, and of a very fine flavor. A decided improvement on the regular curled variety. We recommend same very highly.

CREOLE PLAIN PARSLEY—This Parsley originally comes from the imported French strain, but after being grown in Texas for a number of years it has a tendency to grow taller; it is claimed by some gardeners that this Parsley does not go to seed as quickly as the Northern and imported varieties. It can be planted during the months of November, December, January and February, also in June or July and is the best variety for all around purposes.

TURNIP-ROOTED, OR HAMBURG—The root is the edible portion of this variety and resembles a small parsnip both in color and shape. Flesh white, a little dry, and having a flavor similar to celeriac. Foliage same as Plain Parsley. Very hardy and should be cultivated like parsnip. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc.

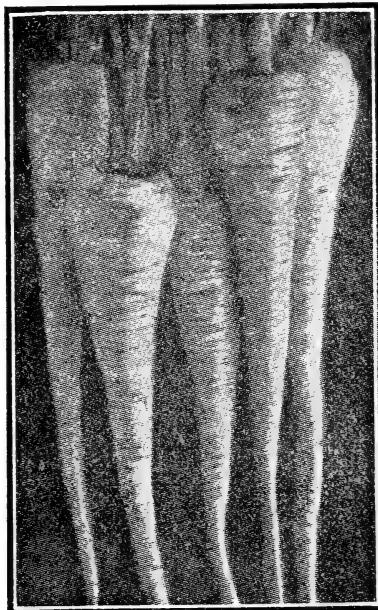
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	lb.
Fine Double Curled	5	10	25	75
Improved Garnishing.....	5	10	25	75
Market Gardeners' Curled.....	5	10	25	75
Creole Plain Parsley	5	10	25	75
Turnip-Rooted or Hamburg	5	10	25	75

PARSNIPS

Ger., Pastinake; Fr., Panais; Sp., Pastinaca; Nat. Ord., Umbelliferae.

One ounce will plant 200 feet of drill.

CULTURE: For spring and summer crops, sow from January to March, for winter and early spring use, sow from September to December. Sow in rows, 3 feet apart, and, when the plants are large enough, thin them out to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Parsnips, besides being excellent for table use, are also of great value for stock-raising. Fed to cows, they will greatly add to the richness of the milk.

PARSNIP—Continued

Parsnips.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN—A great cropper, and considered the best for general cultivation. The roots are long, smooth, tender and very sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c. Postpaid.

PEAS

Crops of all varieties are short and prices will likely range higher. We hope, however, to confine prices as per quotations given below.

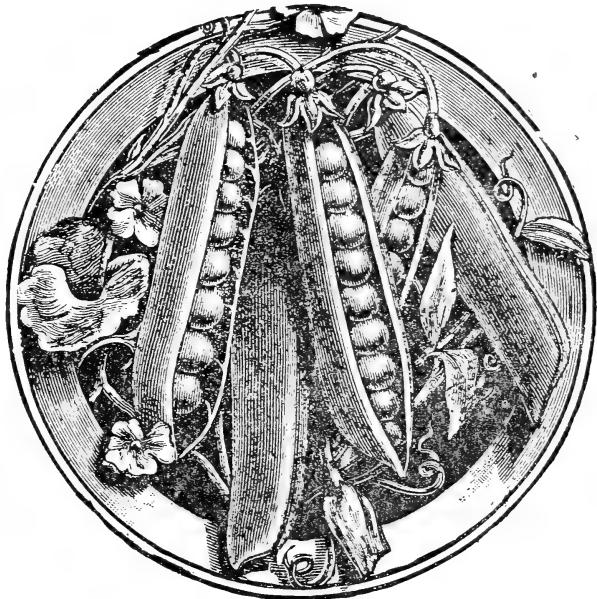
Ger., Erbsen; Fr., Pois; Sp., Chicaros; Nat. Ord., Leguminosae.

One quart of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels will plant an acre; matures in forty-five to seventy-five days, as to variety.

CULTURE: Dwarf and extra early Peas delight in rich soil. The Marrowfats will thrive in sandy soil with very little manuring. Plant the extra early in the early spring months and August and September; Marrowfats in the fall and winter, and wrinkled varieties only in the spring. The very dwarf varieties may be planted in rows only one foot apart; extra early varieties two feet apart and the tall varieties in rows three feet apart. Cover about two inches.

EARLY ALASKA—By careful selection and growing we have developed stock of this smooth, blue pea of unequalled evenness in growth of vine and early maturity of pods. Vines two to two and one-half feet high bearing four to seven long pods which are filled with medium sized, bright green peas of excellent flavor. Ripe peas small bluish green. Matures all the crop at once and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners.

FIRST AND BEST—This is a strain of Extra Earlies, which when first introduced gained quite a reputation, but within a few years it has been superseded by other varieties which have proved not only much earlier but far more productive; average height



Early Alaska.

of growth three feet, and owing to its strong growth will continue in a bearing state longer than the finer strain of Extra Earlies.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—The best early, dwarf Pea. It combines the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas. The vines are larger and more productive than American Wonder and earlier than Premium Gem and average about twelve inches high. The Peas, in sweetness and quality are unsurpassed. Seed wrinkled and green in color. A most desirable sort for the market gardener and unsurpassed for the home garden.

PREMIUM GEM—A very desirable early, green, wrinkled Pea. The immense pods are as large as those Little Gem. The vine is very productive and grows to a height of from fifteen to eighteen inches. The pods are of medium size and crowded with six to eight very large Peas of fine quality. The seed is green, large, wrinkled, often flattened.

EARLY TOM THUMB—Very dwarfish and quite productive. Can be cultivated in rows a foot apart; requires no branches or sticks.

GRADUS, OR PROSPERITY—An extra early, wrinkled Pea. The immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, uniformly well shaped, handsome and more attractive than those of the first earlies. The Peas are very large, of splendid quality and beautiful color which they retain after cooking. We have taken great pains to secure true stock and have it well grown, so we are sure that every one who purchases our seed will be pleased with the variety. Height, 3 feet.

AMERICAN WONDER—The earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties. Vines stout, branching, about nine inches high and covered with well filled pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored Peas. Seed medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. We have taken great pains in growing our stock and know it to be much better than that usually offered.

PEAS—Continued

PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY—One of the standard extra early sorts. Average height, 3 feet.

STRATEGEM—Vigorous habit, luxuriant foliage. A heavy cropper. A general favorite not only in private gardens but also for gardeners. Large, handsome pods well filled. One of the most desirable sorts. Height about 2 feet.

TELEPHONE—The Telephone has become the leading Pea with market gardeners whose trade appreciates fine appearance and high quality. Vines vigorous, growing about four feet high, with large, coarse, light colored leaves and producing an abundance of very large pods filled with immense Peas which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. It comes into use soon after the Premium Gem and is one of the best sorts for either home or market. The stock we offer has been carefully selected and is very prolific.

MELTING SUGAR (Edible Pods)—The sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough, inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden Peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The pods are very large, extremely tender, fine flavored and are borne in great abundance on vines four to five feet high.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Very productive and one of the richest and best flavored Peas. Height four to five feet; seed light green and much shriveled. When the seed is as well grown and selected as that we offer we consider the variety equal in quality to any in cultivation and one of the best of its season, either for the amateur or market gardener.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Vines about five feet high and of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seed large, smooth, round and light yellow, inferior in quality to most of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties.

LARGE BLACKEYE MARROWFAT—An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; a very prolific bearer of large pods; one of the very best Marrowfat sorts.

	Not			
	Postpaid.	Prepaid.		
	Pt.	Qt.	1/2-pk.	Pk.
Early Alaska	25	45	90	\$1.70
First and Best	25	45	85	1.60
Nott's Excelsior.....	25	45	90	1.65
McLean's Little Gem.....	25	45	90	1.65
Tom Thumb.....	25	45	90	1.50
Stratagem	25	45	90	1.65
American Wonder.....	25	45	85	1.65
Philadelphia Extra Early.....	25	40	75	1.40
Large Blackeye Marrowfat.....	25	40	75	1.25
Large White Marrowfat.....	25	40	75	1.25
Champion of England.....	25	45	90	1.65
Telephone	25	45	90	1.65
Melting Sugar.....	30	50	1.00	1.75

If Peas in pints or quarts are wanted by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pint and 15c per quart.

PEA BUGS

All Peas grown in this country have small holes in them caused by the sting of the Pea Bug, while the pod is forming, when it deposits its egg in it. Later the insect perfects itself and comes out of the dry pea, leaving the hole. The germ of the pea is never destroyed and they grow equally as well as those without holes. Market gardeners in this neighborhood who have been planting the Extra Early Peas for years, will not take them without holes, and consider these a trade mark.

PEPPER

Chinese Giant.

Ger., Pfeffer; Fr., Piment; Sp., Pimiento; Nat. Ord., Solonaceae.

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 plants. Crop matures in about 100 days.

CULTURE: Sow seeds in frames and transplant to the open as soon as the ground is warm, in rows three feet apart and two feet in the row.

CHINESE GIANT—This most desirable variety, of recent introduction, is undoubtedly the largest sweet Pepper ever offered. They are very large and are of a bright, scarlet color when ripe. The flesh is quite thick, mild and remarkably sweet.

SWEET MOUNTAIN OR SPANISH MAMMOTH—The fruit does not ripen until late. It is very large, smooth and handsome; unripe, a deep green color, entirely free from any purple tinge, and when mature, a rich red. Flesh thick, sweet and mild flavored.

LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE—Our stock of this well known variety is a great improvement on the best stock obtainable only a few years ago. Plant vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. Fruit large, with thick, mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles; color bright red when ripe. The best kind for stuffing.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A long, slim, pointed pod, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent.

PEPPER—Continued

RUBY KING, (Often called Sweet Pepper)—This variety grows to a larger size than the Sweet Spanish Monstrous, and is of different shape. The fruit is from five to six inches long by about three to four inches in diameter, and of bright red color. It is remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor.

RED CHERRY—A second early sort. Plant tall, bearing a profusion of round, bright red fruit which is very pungent when ripe. The plant, when in fruit, is very handsome and ornamental.

RED CHILI—A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright, rich red pods are about two inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe.

YELLOW CHILI—Similar in form to the Red Chili; more pungent and of a very beautiful yellow color.

BIRD EYE—Small as the name indicates. It is very hot and used principally for pepper vinegar.

TABASCO (Genuine)—Grown extensively for making the well known Tabasco sauce; in fact it is almost the only kind raised for that purpose; it is the hottest variety of the pepper family. It is very prolific as it produces bushes three to four feet high, which are literally covered with fruit, which is about three-quarters to an inch in length and narrow.

MEXICAN CHILI—The kind used in making Chili Con-Carne. We have the true Mexican grown seed.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.
Chinese Giant.....	10	40	\$1.25
Sweet Mountain.....	5	25	75
Red Cherry.....	5	25	75
Red Chili.....	5	25	75
Yellow Chili.....	5	25	75
Long Red Cayenne.....	5	25	75
Bird Eye.....	5	25	75
Ruby King.....	5	25	75
Large Bell or Bull Nose.....	5	25	75
Tabasco	10	50	1.25
Mexican Chili.....	5	25	75

POTATOES**IRISH**

NOTE.—The shortest crop reported in many years. We are, therefore, unable to quote prices in quantities at the time this goes to press.

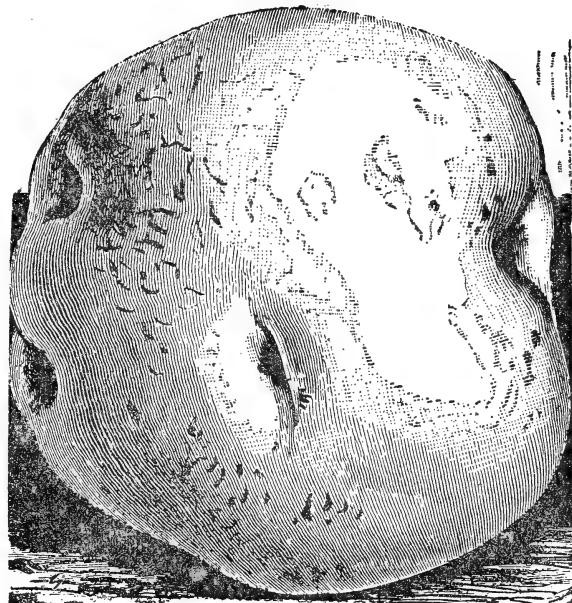
Truckers who will write us for prices will kindly state quantities desired. We will make especially low figures on car-lots delivered at your station.

SPRING PLANTING—After the ground has been thoroughly plowed and harrowed, lay off the rows

two and one-half feet apart, making a slight furrow, into which drop the pieces of potatoes every ten inches part; cover with the hoe or turning plow. Just before the potatoes come up, run a light harrow over the ground to break the crust and also to kill young weeds or grass. After the potato plants are about six inches high, commence to cultivate with the horse cultivator, followed by the hoe. Two or three cultivations during the growing season are generally sufficient to secure a good crop. Do not cultivate too late; after the young potatoes are about one-third or one-half grown all cultivation must stop.

FALL PLANTING—Use the same directions as for spring planting, with the exception for fall planting always plant the whole potato, using the small potatoes with from 2 to 3 eyes.

EARLY ROSE—A splendid very early potato for family use and for shipping to distant markets. It is quite productive and does well on light, rich soil. The potato has a light pink skin; is oval and long, flesh pure white and very mealy when boiled.



Bliss Triumph.

BLISS' TRIUMPH—This is without doubt the most popular and easily the leading potato in the South, and there is a greater demand for it than for any other early. The potatoes we offer are smooth, clean, and free from prongs and scab—growing stronger and more vigorous, maturing in a shorter time and yielding much more than home grown seed. Our stock is genuine Minnesota grown; none better to be had.

POTATOES—Continued

PEERLESS—A standard variety for home—a fine mealy potato.

EARLY OHIO—Bears some resemblance to the Early Triumph, except perhaps in color, which is a little lighter than the latter, and the shape of the eyes is somewhat different. Like all pink or red varieties it does best in sandy soil, but will grow very well in heavy soil, and not rot as easily during a wet season.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—This variety has made an enviable record for yield, size, smoothness and handsome appearance. Good large size, hardly ever small ones, nearly round in shape, but flattened, just what is most desired now; skin white; potatoes never prongy and never scabby, almost blight-proof, a sure yielder where others fail, in clay and all other soils.

Prices on all Potatoes are 50 cents per peck and \$1.75 per bushel. Special quotations on larger quantities furnished on request.

POTATOES SWEET

CULTURE—Prepare a bed of good soil, rather sandy, and lay potatoes close together. Cover 5 inches deep and water moderately. When plants are formed—in about six weeks—set one foot apart on ridges four feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat on top. Use hoe to keep young grass from choking plants and some horse cultivating is advisable. No further attention is necessary.

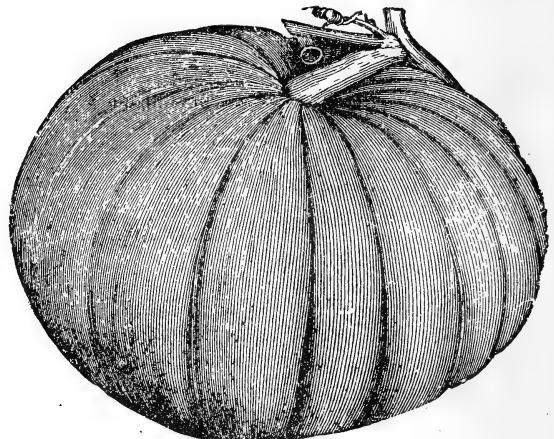
PUMPKIN YAM—This potato is becoming the leading variety in our market; the skin is of a reddish brown color; flesh dark salmon color, very sweet and almost similar in taste to Cashaw Pumpkin. Very fine for table use.

BUNCH OR VINELESS YAM—A very productive and marketable sort; good keeper and shipper; it is a late variety and can be planted closer in the hills than the other kinds, and makes very little vines.

DOOLEY YAM—A well-known and deservedly popular variety.

DOZIER YAM—This is without question the finest yam on the market today. The color is a rich yellow, while the potato itself is a well-rounded, beautiful market sort. Rich and juicy when cooked and entirely free of any pumpkin taste. Vines long, leaves round. It is both a splendid keeper and shipper—two qualities in themselves which will appeal to every grower. Originated by a Mr. Dozier, for many years a resident of Houston.

Prices, slips, 50c per 100; \$3.50 per 1000, at buyer's expense. Special prices on larger lots.

PUMPKINS

Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field.

Ger., Grosse-Kürbis; Fr., Potiron; Sp., Calabaza; Nat. Ord., Cucurbitaceae.

One ounce will plant 10 to 25 hills. Crop matures in four months.

CULTURE: Plant in hills 8x8 feet, in good corn land. The Cashaw likes soil a little richer than the other varieties. In the Brazos "bottom" lands enormous crops are grown by planting when corn is "laid by." As a food for stock pumpkins are being used in this State as they never were before.

PROLIFIC FIELD—Of large size, enormously prolific, a rich golden yellow, good keeper, splendid for pies, excellent for stock, unexcelled for canning purposes—in a word, an all-round pumpkin.

SWEET CHEESE, OR KENTUCKY FIELD—Very popular in the South. Fruit flattened, diameter usually about twice the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color when mature; flesh yellow, tender and of excellent quality.

SMALL SUGAR, OR NEW ENGLAND PIE—This handsome variety is small but very sweet, fine grained and of the very best quality. Skin deep orange, flesh rich, deep yellow, excellent boiled or for pies.

IMPROVED GREEN-STRIPED CASHAW—A crook necked variety, with green and white striped skin. The flesh is of rich yellow color, solid, fine-grained, very thick and sweet.

WHITE CASHAW, OR CROOKNECK—Fine for table use as well as for stock feeding. The fruits have a hard, creamy white shell, grow about 2 feet long, and the thick meat is of excellent quality.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—A large yellow variety, hard shell, excellent for field culture.

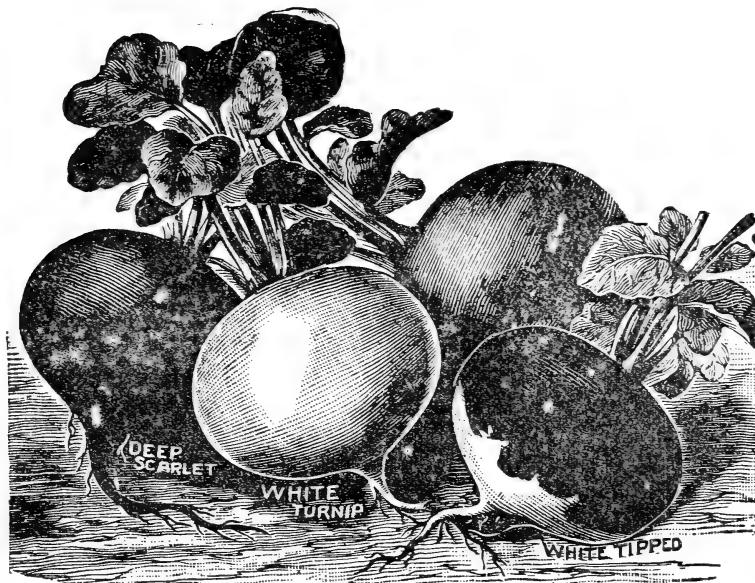
JAPANESE PIE—Rich salmon color; thick, fine grained flesh; small seed cavity; early; neck solid meat.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Bell shaped, thick white flesh; one of the best for pies.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	lb.
Prolific Field.....	5	10	15	40
Large Cheese.....	5	10	15	40
Small Sugar.....	5	10	15	50
Cashaw Green Striped.....	5	10	25	75
Cashaw Crooked Neck.....	5	10	20	60
Connecticut Field.....	5	10	15	45
Japanese Pie.....	5	10	25	75
Tennessee Sweet Potato.....	5	10	25	75

All the above prices are postpaid.

RADISH



RADISHES
CAN BE
PLANTED
THROUGHOUT
THE YEAR
SEE OUR
MONTHLY
CALENDAR

Ger. Rettig; Fr., Radis; Sp., Rabinas; Nat. Ord., Cruciferae.

One ounce to 100 feet of drill; crop should mature in eighteen to thirty days, as to variety; seeds germinate quickly.

CULTURE—Sown here the year around, give them light, rich soil and plenty of water. For the long varieties the soil should be loosened very deep.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A round, red, turnip shaped radish with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Very desirable for early outdoor planting as well as forcing.

HALF-LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET—A beautiful half-long, bright scarlet with snow white tip; a beautiful radish; a splendid seller and the best table variety; ready for the table in eighteen days.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET, WHITE TIPPED—This is the brightest and handsomest colored scarlet radish known, and a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of this class. It makes roots fit for use in about twenty-five days from time of planting, and they continue in good condition until they are full grown, when they are as large as the Wood's Early Frame.

CHARTIER—Scarlet, shading to white at the tip; withstands heat and remains in the ground a long time before becoming "hot," a fine, long variety.

WOODS EARLY FRAME—A long, slender, bright red radish of rapid growth and good flavor; can be forced under glass.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED—One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is most attractive in appearance and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Roots slightly flattened on the underside; color very deep scarlet with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped, a rich bright scarlet in color; flesh white and tender. We specially recommend this to gardeners as a large, first early forcing radish.

WHITE GLOBE—Similar to the Scarlet Globe, save in the color.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A quick growing, medium sized radish, rather oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip where it is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and attractive color.

EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP, IMPROVED—This variety is a standard and excellent sort either for private gardens or the market. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color, and continue crisp and tender until fully matured when they are about six inches long.

ICICLE, OR LADY FINGER—A very excellent variety with long, very smooth, white roots which are crisp and tender. It matures shortly after Wood's Frame, and is one of the most desirable of the white summer sorts.

CHINA ROSE WINTER—Grows to enormous size and is good in all stages of its growth; a plant that can be planted in the fall and roots can be pulled until late in the spring.

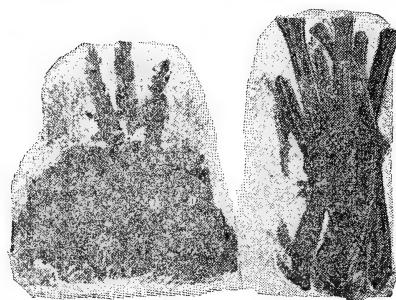
LONG BLACK SPANISH—A winter variety; plant in the fall and pull as wanted; those weighing two pounds will be found as brittle as the younger ones.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Similar to the above in every respect, except the tuber is globe-shaped instead of being oblong.

LONG WHITE VILMORIN—Large size, 8 to 12 inches long, 2 to 3 inches thick; white, solid and of good quality.

Prices on all radishes are Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 60c., postpaid.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT



Rhubarb or Pie Plant.

One of the earliest vegetables in the spring and highly esteemed as a spring tonic. Every garden should contain a bed of Rhubarb Roots; 1 oz. will sow 100 feet of drill.

Sow in spring in seed bed, in drills one foot apart. Cultivate well during the season, and in the autumn or following spring transplant into deep, rich soil, from three to four feet apart. The stalks should not be cut before the third year. For immediate use order the roots, which come into use at once.

LINNAEUS—Large and tender; the very finest of all. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

ROOTS—20c each, by mail, postpaid. By express, not prepaid, \$1.50 per doz.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

A nutritious esculent of oyster flavor. Sow the seed early in spring, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, thinning out the young plants to four inches. The roots will be ready for use in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored in moist sand and in a cool room. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being left in the ground until spring.

LONG WHITE—A favorite variety; finely flavored. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—Larger than the ordinary white. Invaluable for the market gardener. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

SORREL

Those who think of sorrel as the starved looking weed of barren lands have little idea of the possible value of the plant. The improved varieties, when well grown and cooked like spinach, make a healthful and very palatable dish. Sow in drills early in the spring and thin the seedlings to six or eight inches apart in the row. One may commence cutting in about two months, and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

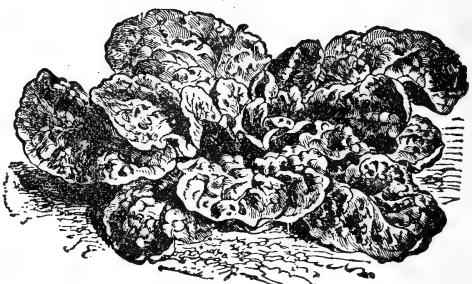
LARGE LEAVED FRENCH—The best garden variety, having large, pale green leaves of fine quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; 2 oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; postpaid.

SPINACH

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 8 lbs. to an acre. Ger., Spinat; Fr., Espinard; Sp., Espinaca; Nat. Ord., Chenopodiaceae.

Twelve pounds plant an acre.

CULTURE—This truly excellent vegetable is coming more and more into general use. Plant from September to March. If the season is dry and hot do not plant, for spinach seed requires cool nights and moist ground in order to germinate. A good way to plant is to sow thinly in beds, broadcast. Plant radish in the same bed, as also beets. By the time the radish is gathered and the beet transplanted, the spinach will begin to show its characteristic large leaves and will have room to grow. Spinach loves rich land.



Bloomsdale Spinach.

BLOOMSDALE—A great favorite with market gardeners in the South. It has thick, dark green wrinkled leaves, and is perfectly hardy. Fine substance and flavor. One of the best for fall showing.

VICTORIA—An excellent sort forming a very large, exceedingly thick, very dark green leaf slightly curled in the center. It becomes fit for use nearly as early as any, remaining so much longer than most kinds and cannot fail to please, whether grown for the market or in the private garden.

LONG STANDING—Slow in growth and slow in running to seed, hence giving a longer cutting season.

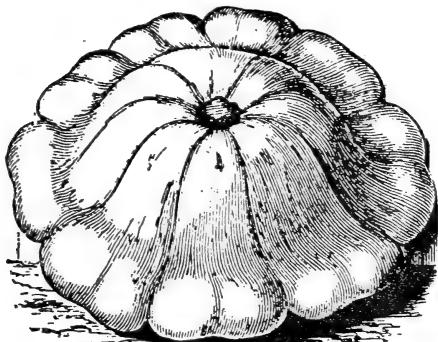
GIANT THICK LEAF—A large, thick leaved variety of American origin and well worth a trial; like the following (also an American creation) it is thought by the introducer to be a long step in the direction of the much wished for improvement in spinach.

SHORT BROAD LEAF SUMMER—Almost a round leaf spinach, which endures heat wonderfully well. Every grower should give it a trial.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Bloomsdale	5	15	35
Victoria	5	15	35
Long Standing	5	15	35
Giant Thick Leaf	5	15	35
Short Broad Leaf Summer.....	5	15	35

Above are postpaid prices.

By express not prepaid, 5 lbs. for \$1.00; 10 lbs. for \$1.90.

SQUASH**Early White Bush or Patty-Pan.**

Ger., Spiese-Kurbis; Fr., Courge; Sp., Calabaza; Nat. Ord., Cucurbitaceae.

Of the small varieties an ounce of seed will plant forty hills; of the large varieties, an ounce will plant, say, fifteen hills.

CULTURE—Plant in spring, soon as frost danger is over, and early in fall, as soon as rains have fallen, the small sorts in hills $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the large kinds in hills 6x8 feet, putting eight to ten seeds in a hill. Thin out to three plants to the hill and cultivate as long as the plow can be run.

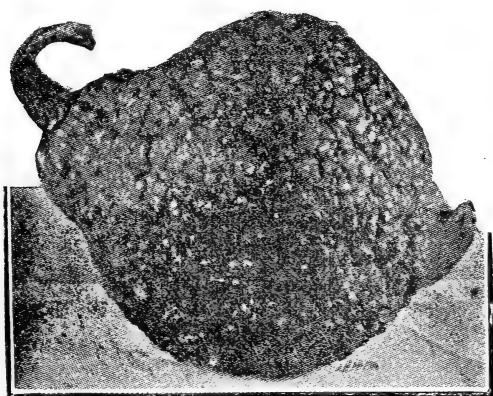
EARLY WHITE BUSH or PATTY-PAN—Is earlier than any other variety, of dwarf habit and very productive; grows in a bush form, and occupies less room on the ground than any other sort, it is the variety that is grown the most extensively for market and for shipping purposes. Summer Squashes should always be used when young and tender, which can be determined by an impression of the nail.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Same as above, but of monstrous size.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK—Early, productive, golden skin, nicely warted and of excellent eating properties; very saleable.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH—Not as early as the White, but a very fine summer variety.

BOSTON MARROW—Second early, coming in about ten days after the Bush and Crookneck sorts. Skin yellowish, very thin; the flesh dry and fine grained, and of unsurpassed flavor.

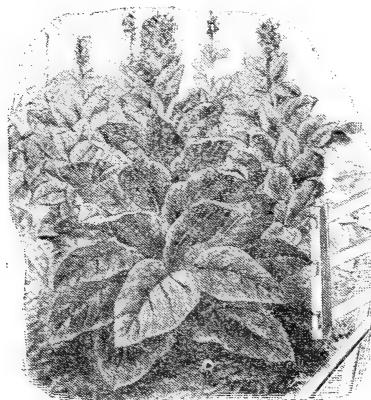


HUBBARD—This is one of the best of the winter squashes; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps well through

the winter, boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. Our stock is most carefully selected in regard to quality of the flesh and color and wartiness of the shell, but the latter peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which the squashes are raised.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Early White Bush or Patty Pan	5	10	25	75
Mammoth White Bush Scallop.	5	10	25	75
Hubbard	5	10	25	75
Early Yellow Bush	5	10	25	75
Golden Summer Crookneck....	5	10	25	75
Boston Marrow	5	10	25	75

Above prices are postpaid.

TOBACCO

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

HAVANA IMPORTED—Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.

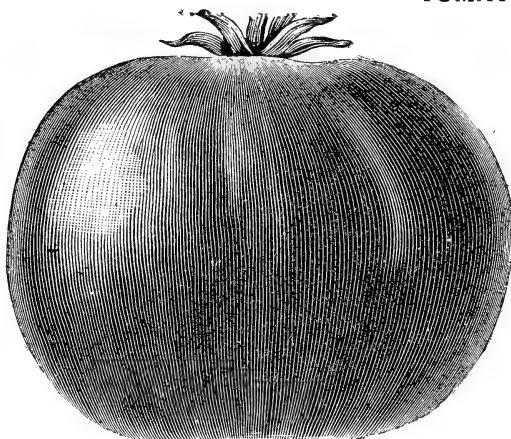
TOMATOES

Ger., Liebesapfel; Fr., Tomate; Sp., Tomate; Nat. Ord., Solanaceae.

An ounce of seed should produce 2000 seedlings.

CULTURE—For early plants sow in seed boxes in drills, say four inches apart; when the seedlings are two inches high plant in other boxes 4x4 inches. Don't have the soil in your seed boxes rich. When danger of frost is past plant in rows four feet apart and three feet apart in the row. It will be well in making the hills in which the tomatoes are planted, to mix a full spadeful of well rotted manure with the soil. Do not use fresh or half-rotted manure. If you have not the right kind of manure use a balanced commercial fertilizer. Give a thorough watering at time of transplanting and set the plant in the ground up to the first sound leaf. Owing to the probabilities, or rather possibilities, of having a wet season, it will be wise to throw up beds, on which to plant the tomatoes, so, in the event of a long wet spell, the surplus water may run off. Tomatoes are impatient of water. Your vines will bear longer and will bear better fruit if they are staked, or otherwise kept off the ground. A cheap, though circulation of air, which will tend to ward off disease, is to set stakes at an angle of 15 to 20 degrees from the perpendicular, at intervals of six to ten feet, and stretch on them wire netting on which the vines may rest. The fruit will fall below the netting and the leaves will cover so as to prevent sun scald. This plan will also assure a good

TOMATOES—Continued



Spark's Earliana.

ease. When insect enemies appear the spray can be more advantageously used. Other advantages will occur to the man who thinks—and he who doesn't think had best devote his farm to corn and cotton instead of truck.

SPARK'S EARLIANA—This tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. From less than 4000 hills the originator realized from his first pickings \$725.00, clear of freight and commission, being in the market fully a week before all others. Sparks' Earliana is as near seedless as any tomato we ever saw, containing less than one-fourth the seed of other varieties, and for this reason the genuine seed can never be sold at a low price.

PERFECTION—This is one of the handsomest tomatoes grown, and all who have tried its invariably large, round, smooth, handsome red fruit, pronounce it of the highest quality. It has been used very satisfactorily for forcing under glass.

DWARF STONE—This dwarf tomato has a stout, upright and compact growth. The fruit is as large as the late Stone, and of the same color, a bright red, while it is as early as the other dwarf varieties, and like them may be planted much closer.

STONE—One of the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being larger, smoother, more uniform and better colored. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round, slightly flattened, vary large and astonishingly heavy.

DWARF CHAMPION—A purple fruited variety forming a strong, erect, bushy plant two feet high. Often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, fairly solid and is of good flavor. Desirable for forcing as it can be planted close to the glass and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds.

BEAUTY—Livingston's Beauty has retained the reputation it made years ago as a perfect tomato; we are keeping the strain pure and undefiled.

MATCHLESS—A very popular tomato in the east. Fruit large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to stem. Flesh rich, bright red color and of fine quality, although possibly not quite as firm as Improved Trophy or Stone.

ENORMOUS—The largest tomato known; a good main cropper, and a desirable family variety; we have the genuine stock.

ACME—This has long been a favorite variety with truckers and growers for market on account of its earliness, good yielding qualities and generally good appearance. The color is purplish-red, flesh solid, with no core, and is a little earlier than Beauty. A standard variety in Texas for shipping.

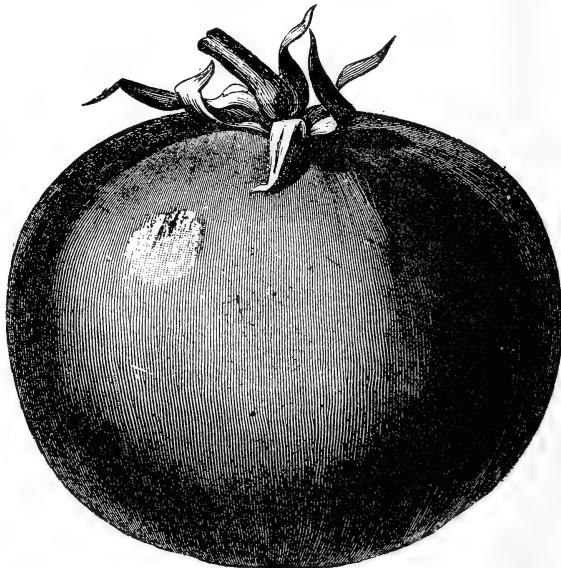
IMPROVED TROPHY—By careful breeding and selection, there has been produced a strain which compares favorably with any in smoothness and regularity of the fruit. Its large, strong growing, vigorous and exceptionally productive vine, large, very solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep, rich red fruit, will satisfy the most exacting.

MONTEREY—A purple fruited tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid.

FAVORITE—Another of the Livingston introduction, but much improved by our growers.

YELLOW PEAR—Pear-shaped and of a beautiful yellow; much used for pickling, and preserving.

YELLOW PLUM—Similar to above except in being of a plum shape.

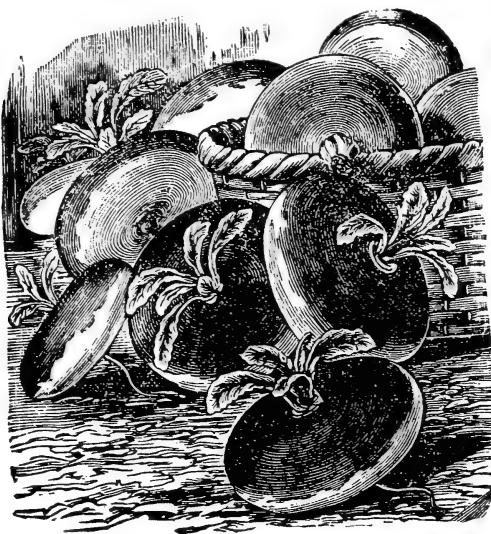


Early Acme.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Acme	5	25	75	\$2.25
Stone	5	25	75	2.25
Dwarf Champion	5	25	75	2.25
Improved Trophy	5	25	75	2.25
Beauty	5	25	75	2.25
Enormous	5	25	75	2.25
Favorite	5	25	75	2.25
Matchless	5	25	75	2.25
Yellow Pear	5	25	75	2.25
Yellow Plum	5	25	75	2.25
Spark's Earliana	5	25	75	2.25
Dwarf Stone	5	25	75	2.25
Ponderosa	5	35	90	3.00
Perfection	5	25	75	2.25

Above prices are all postpaid.

TURNIPS



Purple Top Strap Leaf.

Ger., Steckrube; Fr., Navet; Sp., Nabo; Nat. Ord., Cruciferae.

Sow one and a half pounds to the acre; one ounce to 150 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Soil should be rich, light and well harrowed. In this section turnips are usually sown broadcast, though occasionally are drilled in. When drilled there should be fourteen inches between rows. Plant from July to April.

EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED—An early variety and a great favorite for table use. Leaves few, entire, upright in growth. Root of medium size. Color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender.

POMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE—One of the most productive kinds and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is globe shaped, skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Used largely for stock feeding but is also excellent for table use.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED—A most excellent garden variety and largely used in southern states. Root medium sized, from four to five inches in diameter and about two inches thick; color white; very early, sweet and tender. It is desirable for table use but like other early sorts is spongy and inferior when overgrown.

LARGE AMBER GLOBE—One of the best yellow fleshed varieties grown as a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow; top green. Grows to a large size, is hardy, keeps well and is a good cropper. Very popular in the south.

YELLOW GLOBE—A round, smooth, medium sized, light yellow turnip, with crisp, firm flesh of fine quality; a very attractive and beautiful sort.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Roots medium sized, round; flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; the variety is hardy and productive and the roots keep well. It is considered as approaching very nearly to the Ruta Baga in hardiness and firmness of texture and therefore is of special value for feeding cattle.

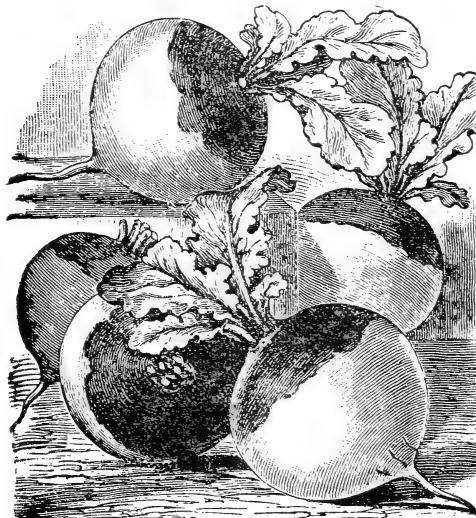
WHITE EGG—A small snow white variety of great sweetness and tenderness and of phenomenally rapid growth.

COW HORN, OR LONG WHITE—Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top; carrot-like in form, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—The earliest turnip in cultivation—about two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaved. The root is flat, of medium size, quite smooth with a purple top. Flesh white, hard and of fine quality.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA—This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. We consider this one of the most desirable sorts.

SEVEN TOP—Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the tops which are used as "greens." Very hardy and will grow all winter.



Purple Top White Globe

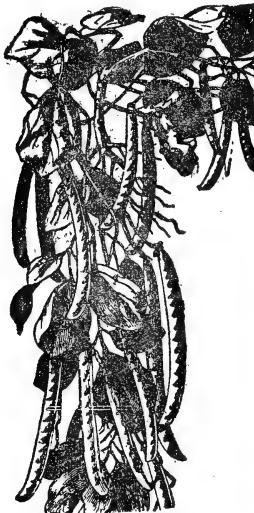
PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—An early variety. Globe shaped; heavy cropper. In other respects similar to the Red Top Strap Leaf. A handsome looking bulb and is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early turnips for market garden purposes.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Early Purple Top Strap Leaf...	5	10	15	50
Purple Top White Globe.....	5	10	15	50
Globe	5	10	15	50
Early White Flat Dutch.....	5	10	15	50
Large Amber Globe	5	10	15	50
Pomeranian White Globe.....	5	10	15	50
American Purple Top Rutabaga	5	10	15	50
Yellow Globe	5	10	15	50
Yellow Aberdeen	5	10	15	50
White Egg	5	10	15	50
Cow Horn	5	10	15	50
Extra Early Purple Top Milan.	5	15	20	65
Seven Top	5	10	15	50

All above are postpaid prices. If wanted by express, DEDUCT 10 cents per lb.

VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS

COW PEAS



Prices subject to market changes. Write us for prices when large quantities are wanted.

The Cow Pea is too well known by the Southern farmer for us to describe them or give their merits. We wish only to impress upon our patrons the value and importance of planting more Cow Peas, as they are the greatest of all leguminous plants, in obtaining from the air that most expensive plant food, nitrogen, storing in their roots, making poor land rich, and good land much improved. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to an acre.

We are large dealers in Cow Peas, and will buy or sell any quantity. If you have peas to sell, it might pay you to correspond with us. If you want to buy, let us know variety, with quantity you want and we will quote you.

WHIPPOORWILL—The most highly valued plant in the South for fodder and reclaiming old and worn out land, as it is a leguminous plant of special merit as a fertilizer. The vines when fed green make the best fodder and are very nourishing. The Whippoor-will is the most popular sort and yields a good crop of both fodder and peas. When ripened the ground peas make the best cattle fattener. By express or freight, Peck, 65c.

NEW ERA—The earliest variety of Cow Peas in existence and therefore most decidedly the best for growing in the Southern States. If you will get the grain off the ground early and plow and plant to New Era Cow Peas you can put the ground in fine shape for the coming crop. You will not have to haul manure on land so treated. Sow in orchards and either use for feed or soiling:—By express or freight. Peck, 70c.

WONDERFUL or UNKNOWN—This makes an enormous growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of

vines it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow Peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. This variety should be planted in May, in order to come to full maturity:—By express or freight. Peck, 80c.

LARGE, BLACK-EYED PEAS—The large Black-Eyed Peas make a profitable crop for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter; at the same time make an excellent soil-improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the other Cow Peas. By express or freight:—Peck, 90c.

CLAY PEAS—Most desirable for enriching the soil and for furnishing a large crop of nutritious forage:—By express or freight. Peck, 80c.

CREAM PEAS—This is the most beautiful table Pea we have ever had the pleasure of offering our customers. It has given the best satisfaction of any variety we have ever offered for table use, and very deservedly so, as there are none that can surpass it in splendid flavor. In point of yield, they double the well-known Black-Eye, command a higher price on the market, cook quicker, and are in every way superior to it as a table sort. It grows in bunch form; peas are of a cream color:—By express or freight. Peck, 90c.

CROWDER PEAS—Small seeded, but strong growing and prolific pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality. Express or freight, peck:—\$1.10.

MIXED PEAS—Every year thousands of bushels of Peas become mixed in handling, and these are generally considered as good for forage purposes as the straight varieties and usually sell for a little less. By express or freight. Peck:—70c.

NOTE—If there are any other varieties of Peas which you want, write us, and we will let you know if we can furnish them. Samples of all varieties on application.

BEANS

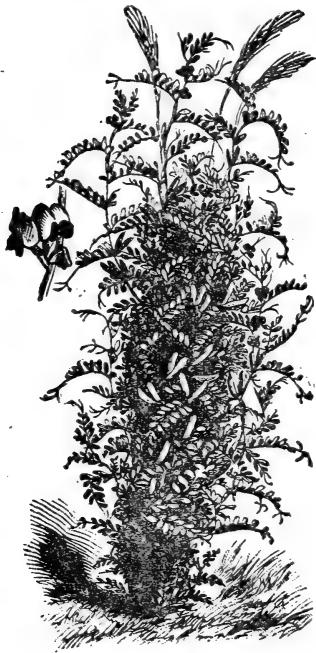
VELVET BEAN—This has been tried and found to be the best forage plant in the South. It produces more vine and leaves than any of the Cow Peas, and the leaves remain green longer. The seeds are rich in fattening matter, and are relished by all stock except horses. Before feeding to cows it will be found best to soak in clear water until soft. The product is simply enormous. Plant the beans in rows about six feet apart, and drop the beans about twelve inches apart in the row. Plant as soon as danger of frost is over, soaking the seed twenty-four hours before planting. One peck will plant an acre. By express or freight:—\$1.00 per peck.

SOJA BEAN—One of the most valuable forage plants for pasturing or feeding green. The vines are bushy and of vigorous, erect habit. Fed in the green state, they afford much nutritious forage:—Sow broadcast at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre, or plant in drills, 3½ feet apart and 1½ feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in a hill. One gallon will sow one acre if drilled. By freight or express. Peck, \$1.25.

VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS—Continued

NAVY BEANS—(Commonly called white "Soup" Beans). This is the greatest commercial Bean in the world and is planted both as a garden and field variety. It is a bush or dwarf sort of upright growth and a prolific bearer. Large pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c, postpaid. Express or freight, pint, 10c; qt., 20c; peck, \$1.25.

VETCHES



HAIRY OR SAND VETCH, (*Vicia villosa*)—The greatest soil-renovating hay and forage plant of the South. Should be sown from July to January, broadcast, at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre, with three-quarters bushel of winter oats or one-half bushel of wheat. The oats or wheat support the Vetches, enabling them to make a better growth, and facilitating the harvesting and curing. Vetches are excellent for hay, which should be cut as soon as the oats or wheat which was sown with them begins to form heads. The hay is one of the richest and most nutritious feeds for cows, increasing the flow and quality of milk. By express or freight, 20 lbs., \$2; 100 lbs., \$9; lb., postpaid, 25c.

OREGON WINTER—Much like the preceding in growth and habit, and used for the same purposes. It is used in certain sections of the South, where the winters are mild, in preference to *Vicia Villosa*. The general directions given for Hairy Vetch apply to this sort also. By freight or express, 20 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00; lb., postpaid, 25c.

ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEED



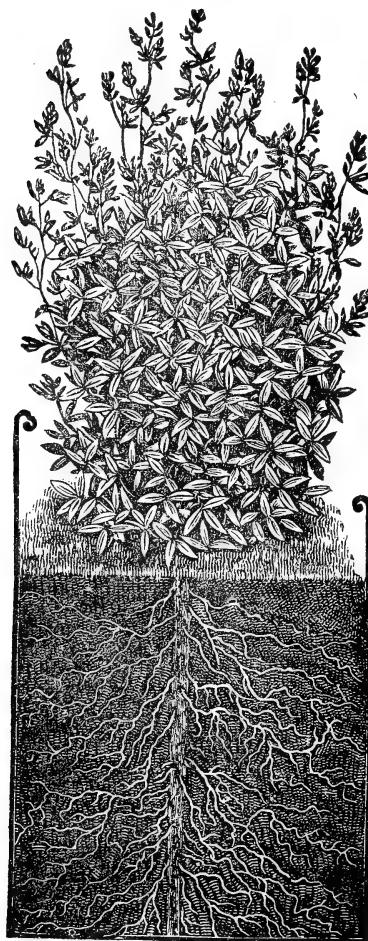
ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEED—Alfalfa is one of the most valuable perennial leguminous forage and hay plants in the world and is grown with more or less success in nearly every state in the Union. The root system of the plant is the most wonderful thing in connection with its growth. There is no telling how deep the roots of Alfalfa will penetrate. They have been discovered below the earth's surface more than a hundred feet. Alfalfa may be sown in September, October or November, or during February, March and April. Fall sowing should prove more profitable, although such is not always the case. It is better not to risk all at the same time. Alfalfa should be cut for hay when blooms begin to appear, and where delayed too long the quality of the hay will be much impaired. The feed value of Alfalfa hay is very high. In fact, it is almost a complete ration for a work horse. Alfalfa may be cut from two to five times a season. The yield to an acre in a season will vary from four to six tons of dry hay.

ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE (*Medicago Sativa*)—It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan subsoil, as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth and must do so if the plants live any time. Sow on rich, moist loam or sandy soil having a deep, porous sub-soil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow seed at the rate of twenty to

VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS—Continued

twenty-five pounds per acre with a broadcaster or grass seeder. Cover with a brush or light harrow. The young plants are quite tender and the land must be free from weeds until they become established.

By express or freight, 20 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$9.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.



TURKESTAN ALFALFA—This most valuable new variety was sent out by the Department of Agriculture nine years ago in a small way, and it has given such excellent satisfaction that we have now decided to list it. It is more hardy than the ordinary variety, having stood a temperature 40 degrees below zero when the ground was bare. It will also stand extreme drouth, as it comes from a locality where the summers are dry and hot and the winters extremely cold. We believe that the farmers of this country will find it of special value, making not only a larger top growth, but much better root growth. By express or freight, 20 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$9.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

NITRO CULTURE

Grow Alfalfa where it never grew before by inoculating the seed with Nitro-Culture.

WHAT NITRO-CULTURE IS—Nitro-Culture consists of nitrogen collecting Bacteria which work in the soil and on the roots of leguminous plants, having the power to collect free nitrogen from the air and supply it to the plants. All plants need nitrogen, which is very costly when obtained through chemical fertilizers. The remarkable increase of crop frequently reported and caused by inoculation is due wholly to the large amount of nitrogen collected from the air by the Bacteria.

Nitro-Culture is a success with crops named below. When ordering state what particular crop you desire to inoculate: Alfalfa or Lucerne, Red, Yellow or Mammoth Clover, Alsike or White Clover, Crimson Clover, Burr Clover, Cow, Clay, Whip-poor-will, Black-Eye Peas, Garden Peas, Garden Beans (Wax, String, Lima, Pea or Kidney), Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Vetch, Peanuts, Field Peas, Sweet Peas.

Nitro-Culture cannot be furnished for any crops like corn, wheat, potatoes, cotton, etc., but only those which are mentioned on the above price list. Inoculated clover may be planted with oats or other crops, and we have reason to believe that they will be benefitted.

Price List—Trial package, 50c; 1-acre package, \$1.50; 5-acre package, \$5.00; 20-acre package, \$18.00; 50-acre package, \$40.00. Postpaid.

Special Garden Packages—Sweet Peas, 25c; Garden Beans, 25c; Garden Peas, 25c. Postpaid.

BURR CLOVER

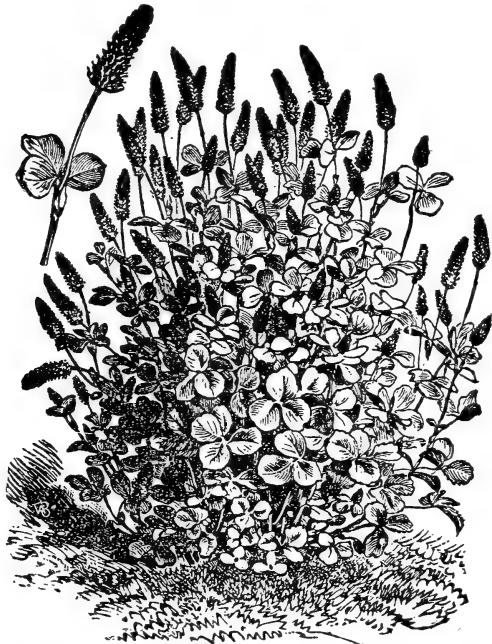
(*Medicago Denticulata*.)

A most valuable grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. When sown on Bermuda grass sod, the sod must be scarified to give the clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda roots. It is also desirable to scarify it in this way each fall for best results. This scarifying is also beneficial to the Bermuda Grass. This seed is very hard to thresh out from the burrs, but we have been able to secure a limited supply of clean seed. It is very much more satisfactory to sow than the seed in the burr. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. We can also supply this seed in the burr or hull. Pound, postpaid, 35c.

VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS—Continued

OTHER CLOVERS

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*)—Excellent for permanent pastures. Likes moist location and wet seasons, but will resist drouth admirably. Does not like a shallow soil. Sow twelve to fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb., 40c, postpaid. By express or freight, 30c per pound.



Crimson Clover.

CRIMSON (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—Should be sown in the fall at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. It will make the earliest green feed of any of the Clovers. The plants grow about 4 feet high and furnish four to five cuttings during the season. The hay is of excellent quality. Crimson Clover is also a great soil improver and may be turned under in time for other early spring crops. By express or freight, lb., 25c; 20 lb., \$4.00; 100 lb., \$16.75. Pound 30c, postpaid.

ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH HYBRID (*Trifolium hybridum*).—Perfectly hardy, drought-resisting Clover. Produces large hay crops, is excellent for soiling and affords splendid forage for bees. Especially good on low-lying, wet lands. Sow in the spring or fall, five to six pounds per acre. Lb., 40c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb., 30c; 20 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$22.50.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratense*).—A biennial plant which many prefer. Has merit as a cattle food and makes good hay, is a rapid grower, and considered a valuable fertilizer. Roots deeply and resists drouth. Sow sixteen to twenty pounds to the acre in the fall. Postpaid, 30c per lb.; not prepaid, 5 lbs. for \$1.00; 100 lbs. for \$18.00.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza Striata*).—The greatest blessing that could come to the South. A legume. Southern seed. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the

Southern States; is eaten greedily by stock from June until frost. In some soils it grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in spring 25 lbs. or one bushel per acre alone, or fall with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. 35c per lb., postpaid.

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

(Commonly called Sorghum Cane.)

SORGHUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).—For stock feed sow any time from March to August, about two bushels to the acre if wanted for hay; or half peck if wanted to make syrup. Of the two varieties, Amber and Orange, we do not care to recommend either. One intelligent grower requires Amber, another equally as intelligent, insists on Orange, while a third takes his mixed. Practically there is no difference, but to meet the wants of our friends we carry both.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE (Sometimes called Goose-neck Cane).—The superiority of this cane over sorghum is so great that when once grown, a man never returns to the use of any other cane. The grade of molasses made from it is much superior to that made from sorghum, as every one knows who has used Ribbon Cane Syrup. Another good feature of this cane is the great yield it makes. The stalks grow from 12 to 14 feet high. Cut with the foliage on and run through the mill, it makes the finest kind of silage for cattle and horses. It matures two months earlier than any other Ribbon Cane, being ready to grind the latter part of August, while other Ribbon Cane does not mature before October. It will grow anywhere sorghum will grow. In planting, prepare ground, plant and cultivate as for sorghum. Plant in rows 3 1/2 feet apart. Six to eight pounds of seed will plant one acre, if planted by hand; eight to ten pounds if planter is used. Lb., 30c, postpaid. By freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

EARLY AMBER CANE.—More popular than ever for forage. Relished in its green state or cured, by all stock, on account of sweetness of the stalk and leaves. Equals in value any other crop known. Makes good syrup, but as the stalk is smaller than the Orange, that variety is recommended when the intention is to grow for syrup; 12 1/2 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Plant at any time from April to last of July in rows 3 feet apart, 8 to 10 pounds seed, 12 to 18 inches apart in row, or drill lightly; can be sown broadcast; 1/2 bushel per acre. By express or freight, 10 lbs., 35c; Bus., \$1.65.

EARLY ORANGE CANE.—Equally as valuable as the Amber for forage, but on account of longer growth is considered better for syrup making; about ten days later than the Amber. Culture the same as Amber. By express or freight, 10 lbs., 40c; Bus., \$1.75.

RED TOP.—The seed of this variety is round, small and of dark red color. It produces a larger, thicker stalk than any other sort, and is not easily blown down. It is a late variety, very sweet, and largely used for both hay and syrup. The variety is known in some localities as the Sumach or Negro Head cane. By express or freight, 10 lbs., 40c; Bus., \$1.75.

VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS—Continued

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

YELLOW MILO-MAIZE—This is a splendid non-saccharine sorghum feed crop. Two crops can be made in one year. It will stand dry weather, grows 4 to 6 feet high and suckers out at once when cut, and makes fine second crop of hay and head. Shallow planting, shallow and quick cultivation is best for this crop. Plant same amount of seed to acre as Kaffir. 10 lbs., 45c; bus., \$1.50.

KAFFIR CORN—Also called "Chicken corn." This is another non-saccharine sorghum. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making an excellent fodder and is highly relished by all classes of stock, green or dry. The grain is largely used as chicken feed. For grain sow in rows 3 feet apart, 5 lbs. of seed to an acre; for fodder, sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. to an acre in drills. There are two varieties, white and red.

WHITE KAFFIR—The most popular on account of the seed being larger and cheaper. By express or freight, 10 lbs., 35c; bus., \$1.35.

RED KAFFIR—Grows taller than the white, seed smaller, ripens earlier, and yield heavier than the white. By express or freight, 10 lbs., 45c; bus., \$1.50.

DHOURO, OR EGYPTIAN CORN (*Sorghum Vulgare*)—This is a well known cereal. It produces a large quantity of seed, of which fowls and animals are fond. Can also be sown broadcast for soiling, or in drills for fodder and seed. If sown in drills, one peck of seed per acre is ample. If sown broadcast, one bushel per acre. For grain, the stalks should not be nearer than 10 inches in the drill, but if to be cut repeatedly for soiling, it is better to sow quite thickly in the hills. Seed should not be sown too early, and covered from one-half to one inch. If too much rain in the spring, the seed will not come well; they require more heat than the other Sorghums. By express or freight, peck, \$1.00.

TEOSINTE (*Euclhiana Luxuriana*)—Is a native of Central America and one of the best, if not the finest grasses known to that country. It requires a rich soil, abundant moisture, and a long season. Under these conditions, will produce immense crops. About three to three and a half pounds will plant an acre. Plant in hills 3x3 and cultivate until well started. Price, \$1.00 lb., postpaid. Not prepaid, 90c per lb.

MILLETS

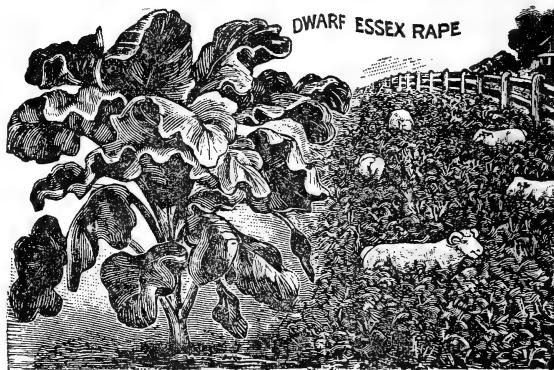
GERMAN MILLET (Large Headed or Golden)—Our stock of seed of German Millet is grown for us by practical growers. Being a quick grower, affords a fine quality of hay in a short time. The best time to plant Millet is from April to August. Truck growers will find German Millet a valuable crop to follow Cabbage, Potatoes and other truck crops. The soil should be thoroughly broken and made smooth with a harrow. Broadcast from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to an acre, then cover with a harrow. It should be cut for hay when it begins to show the heads, and on good soil and favorable seasons should give a yield of three to five tons per acre. Price of seed: Peck, 50c; bushel (50 lbs.), \$1.75. Write for prices in quantity. Mention quantity wanted. By mail, postpaid, lb., 15c.

PEARL, OR CATTAIL MILLET (*Pencillaria*, Manz. Wonderful Forage Plant, Etc.)—This plant has broad foliage, resembling corn leaves; is an annual, and the great value of this wonderful plant is not fully

realized by the Southern farmer, as it will be in the future. It is best sown in drills at the rate of five pounds to the acre; if sown broadcast, 20 to 30 lbs. to an acre is enough. It can be sown from April to August. In good or enriched soil it will yield enormously. Price of seed: Not prepaid, 1 lb., 20c; 5 to 10 lbs., 12c per lb., 20 to 30 lbs., 10c per lb. By mail, postpaid, lb., 30c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

JAPANESE OR BARNYARD MILLET (*Panicum Crus-galli*)—This is a distinct variety, which has been sometimes called the "Billion Dollar Grass." It is a forage plant of great value, growing luxuriantly on most any soil and under indifferent conditions. Will yield an enormous crop of forage, which is relished by all classes of stock. Sow seed from April to August. If broadcast, one-half to one bushel to an acre; in drills, one-half this amount. By express or freight, price, lb., 10c; pk., 75c; bus., \$2.75. If by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 20c.

RAPE---TRUE DWARF ESSEX



For its best development Rape requires a rich, moist, loamy soil, and will usually do well on any but light sandy soil or stiff clay, in general, a soil that will produce a good crop of Turnip, Cabbage, Wheat or Corn will be suitable for Rape.

Often fine Rape may be grown on land that has already produced a crop of some of the early maturing cereals, such as rye, oats or barley. As soon as the crop of grain is removed the land is plowed or disced and at once seeded to Rape.

Rape may also be sown in the corn field just before the last plowing, as is often done with turnips, rye and wheat.

If the soil is clean sow broadcast; if not clean sow in drills and cultivate as for Corn. When sown broadcast, use 8 pounds, and if in drills, 5 pounds to an acre. Prices, 25c per lb., postpaid; by express or freight, 15c lb.; 20 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$8.50.

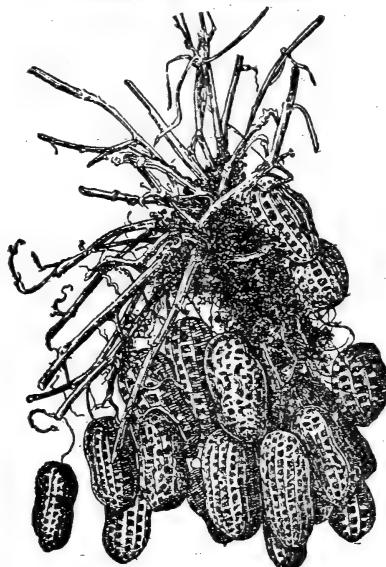
PEANUTS

Prepare the ground well, laying it off with a shovel plow, in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Plant either in the hull, 16 to 18 inches apart, or hull them out and put two kernels to the hill. Cultivate thoroughly and keep the land as level as possible. When they mature, pull them up, turning the roots to the sun. In bright weather, they will be cured sufficiently in twenty-four hours. After threshing, or picking the nuts, the vines make excellent hay.

A successful grower says:—Peanuts thrive best in a sandy loamy soil.

VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS—Continued

SPANISH PEANUTS



SPANISH PEANUTS—An old and prolific variety, used for hog feed, though really more palatable than either the Tennessee or Virginia Reds. The fruit is small and easily gathered. Twenty-two pounds to the bushel. Sow about $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

By express or freight, peck, 45c; bus., \$1.65.

WHITE VIRGINIA, or JUMBO—This is the original peanut or pindar, as it is sometimes called. It is considered the best variety for growing South. Produces pods or shells from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, containing from 3 to 5 peas to a pod. Very productive and fine for roasting. 22 lbs. to the bushel. Plant 3-4 bushels to the acre. By express or freight, peck, 55c; bus., \$2.00.

CHUFAS, OR EARTH ALMONDS

CHUFAS—This is a species of "earth nut," grown in the South to fatten hogs, but not to be mistaken for nut grass. The Chufa is the best root crop that can be grown for hogs on soils too thin for artichokes, but is not suited to heavy soils. The plants shade the ground but little, and need cultivating the entire summer. Yield 100 bushels per acre. The roots may remain in the ground through the winter, and be harvested when wanted. Price of seed, qt., 20c; pk., \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, qt., 40c.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH

The Forage Plant for Arid and Alkali Soils.

A forage plant for alkali soils, and for regions subject to periodic drouth. This is a most wonderful forage plant, as it will grow freely in arid and alkali lands that will produce no other vegetation, yielding a marvelously liberal foliage which is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. It is of creeping habit. From twenty to thirty tons of green fodder have been harvested from an acre. \$1.00 per lb., postpaid.

BROOM CORN

CULTURE: Broom Corn should be planted later than Field Corn, in soil in prime condition; plant in drills three feet apart and six inches in the drill. About 8 quarts should plant an acre.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN—Produces good, straight brush in stalk about eight feet high. Brush is strictly green and very fine; the best variety.

Quart, postpaid, 30c; peck, 75c.

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN DWARF—The best of the dwarf varieties and remarkably free from the demerits of the other members of this section.

Quart, postpaid, 30c; peck, 75c.

WILD RICE

The natural time for sowing is in the fall, although it may be sown in the spring. The seed should first be thoroughly soaked in water, so that it will sink into the desired situation. It may be sown in shallow water, not over three feet deep, and from this depth into the shore. While it will grow in deeper water, it should be allowed to work its own way, the start being in shoal water. A still day should be chosen for sowing, so that it will not drift off into too deep water. Price, 60c lb., postpaid.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED

A forage plant much used and greatly esteemed in Florida and the Gulf States. It restores worn-out ground, and when once planted re-seeds itself; requires no cultivation; is liked by all animals; is easily eradicated, and requires only six pounds to plant an acre. Price, lb., 60c, postpaid; by express, 10 lbs., \$4.50.

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is used principally in this section of the country as food for bees, and for that purpose the Silver Hull is the best, owing to its being so exceedingly floriferous.

CULTURE: Sow broadcast, about three pecks to the acre, in either the early spring or fall.

SILVER HULL—A great improvement over the original, old sort, yielding nearly double the quantity per acre, blooming longer and maturing sooner. The grains are of a beautiful light gray color, have thin husks and less prominent corners than those of the other sort. The flour is of good quality and very nutritious. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pk., 75c; bus., (48 lbs.) \$2.75.

JAPANESE—Has been raised in this State with good results. It is early and very productive. The rich, dark brown kernels are twice the size of those of Silver Hull and yield a superior flour. The plants are of branching character and the stiff straw stands up well. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pk., 75c; bus., (48 lbs.) \$2.75.

FLAX

When grown for seed sow one bushel per acre; if fibre is wanted, sow at the rate of two or three bushels. The soil should be well cultivated. Lb., 25c, postpaid; pk., \$1.

VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS—Continued**BERMUDA GRASS**

Bermuda Grass is to the South what Kentucky blue grass is to the North and is the best hay and pasture grass for all soils, which are not too wet and is the most common grass in all parts of the Gulf States. Its leaves and fine creeping stems lie so close to the ground that it makes an excellent lawn grass. It is never injured by protracted drouth and is unhurt by the most frequent grazings and cuttings. Its roots are so strong and wiry that it is the best of soil binders and is used extensively for protecting levees, and railroad companies use thousands of pounds annually for seeding embankments. As a hay grass it is unexcelled and in favorable seasons will give two cuttings and yield not less than 2 tons of hay per acre. The ground should be very carefully prepared and harrowed as fine as possible. Seed may be sown from September to March at the rate of about 6 pounds per acre and covered with a roller, though if sown just before a rain no covering will be needed. As the seeds are small they must not be covered deeply, or they will fail to germinate.

Prices: Postpaid, 1-4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

SEED OATS

Prices of oats are continually fluctuating. Write for prices, or if orders are intrusted to us we will always give lowest prices on the day shipment is made.

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF—This is the best known variety for Southern planting. It frequently yields 100 bushels per acre and we have known of more prolific yields. Sown in the fall, makes splendid winter pasture which does not prevent its making full crop in the spring. Nearly always stands our Texas winters, and it is said that even half stand of fall sown yields more than a full crop of spring sown. For fall planting sow three bushels per acre in September or October. For spring planting sow two bushels per acre. By express or freight, bus., 85c.

WINTER TURF—This variety comes from Tennessee and has proven most valuable for winter grazing, besides maturing full crops of 50 to 75 bushels in the spring. It stools out to such an extent that 1½ to 2 bushels is sufficient per acre. They are grayish white in color. This variety has stood the heavy freezing of our late winters. By express or freight, bus., \$1.35.

SEED BARLEY

MANCHURIE—An early 6-rowed variety, maturing in 80 to 90 days from time of sowing, very strong-strawed and stools well, bearing large, well-filled heads of beautiful, plump-berried grain, possessing

malting qualities of a high order, and adapting itself readily to a wonderful variety of soils. Peck, 50c.

BEARDLESS—A remarkably heavy cropping Barley. Equal in feeding quality to any of the bearded sorts. It is earlier than the bearded sorts, better for feeding and easier to handle. Peck, 55c.

RYE

It is sown during the fall months for forage and pasture during winter and spring. It is likely better success will be had if planted between say first of September and last of November. One and a half bushels to the acre would be about right, and would make an excellent pasture from December to April. Price, peck, 45c.

SUN FLOWER

LARGE RUSSIAN—Single heads measure 15 inches across and contain an immense amount of seeds which are highly prized by poultry raisers. 1 lb., 10c (by mail 20c per lb.), 3 lbs. for 25c. Not prepaid.

SEED WHEAT

MACARONI—A wheat that will grow where other varieties fail. This variety is no longer an experiment for yield or quality of grain. In fact, we hear nothing but praise of its wonderful drouth resisting qualities and heavy yield. The reports of yield are from 28 bushels to 45 bushels per acre, and is especially adapted to our Southern climate and is much sought after. Price, peck, 60c.

MEDITERRANEAN—We are sure all farmers who are fortunate enough to secure some of this seed will be highly pleased with the result, as the originator has for fourteen years past made from twenty to forty bushels per acre, wet or dry. Price, peck, 60c.

SPELTZ, OR EMMER

Should have a place on all farms. A sure cropper in any kinds of soil. Grand drought resister. Withstands the extremes of heat and cold better than any cereal we know of. It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock and its feeding qualities are excellent, is enormously productive, and can be treated in the same manner as other grain. Sow broadcast, using 60 pounds per acre. Weight per bushel, 40 lbs. Price, peck, 60c.

RE-CLEANED GRASS SEEDS

Market fluctuates. Write for prices in quantities.

BROMUS INERMIS, or Awnless Brome Grass—An exceedingly valuable grass, succeeds and produces immense crops of high nutritive value on the sterile and arid plains of our Western States, growing luxuriantly on dry, sandy soils, where the other grasses would perish. It is perennial, and once sown down will stand for 10 years. It is one of the surest to obtain a catch from establishing itself very rapidly, so much so that a good Hay crop can be had the first season, followed afterwards by an immense amount of succulent pasturage; two crops a year can be had from it, often running over 5 tons cured Hay per acre. When fully grown the plant stands from 4 to 5 feet in height and stools out freely; it is ready to cut the latter part of June. This is the Russian Grass of some writers.

Sow broadcast at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre (14 lbs. per bushel). Per lb., 25c, postpaid.

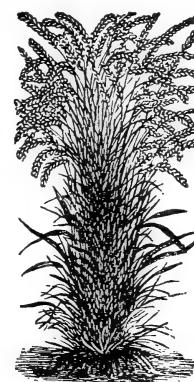
TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*)—As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other kind of grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yields more nutritive matter than any other forage plant or grass. Being an early grass it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing and if the fall season is favorable it will grow sufficiently to furnish good fall grazing, too. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. Lb., 20c, postpaid.

PERENNIAL ENGLISH RYE (*Lolium perenne*)—It is worthy of all praise. As a pasture grass it grows quick and withstands drought reasonably well. We have reports of its success in the extreme North and as far South as Mexico City. In the far West, also in Old Mexico, it is used extensively for lawns. Our new crop is carefully cleaned, and may be depended on. For pasture sow in spring 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. For lawns 60 to 70 pounds to the acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid.

FANCY RED TOP (*Agrostis vulgaris*)—A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and consequently adapted to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow 2 feet, and on poor gravelly soil, about half that height. Lb., 30c, postpaid.

MEADOW FESCUE, OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*)—Especially adapted for permanent pasture. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, but not in tufts, like Orchard grass. Makes good hay, and cattle thrive on it, whether in dry or green state. Succeeds even on poor soil, and as the roots penetrate deeply from 12 to 15 inches it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Lb., 25c, postpaid.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa Pratensis*)—The most valuable pasture grass in existence in sections of the United States where conditions seem to be right for its successful growth, but in the South it is not always a success. The causes of this is not clearly understood, but is usually supposed to be due to deficiency of soluble lime. A great deal of Blue Grass is used for lawns in cities, where it is possible to keep it watered during the dry periods. This grass is used also with success in grass mixtures sown for permanent pastures. Lb., 35c, postpaid.



Orchard Grass.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*)—No farmer should be without a small field of Orchard Grass as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. It stands the drought well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground, and is splendid to prevent worn out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasture three weeks before any other and after close grazing ten days' rest is sufficient for another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on blue grass. Lb., 30c, postpaid.

RESCUE GRASS (*Bromus Unioloides*)—This is a valuable grass when sown on a rich but not very heavy soil. It can be pastured during the winter and hay cut or the seed saved in the spring. Twenty-five or thirty pounds can be broadcasted to the acre. Plant in the early fall and in the spring. Lb., 30c, postpaid.

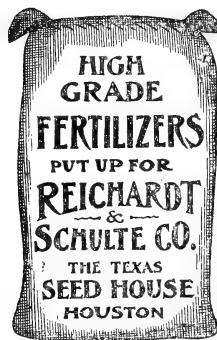
JOHNSON GRASS (*Sorghum Halapense*)—Very rich in saccharine matter, makes an excellent hay and produces large, juicy roots which hogs eat eagerly. The only objection to this grass is the great difficulty of eradicating it when once it is started. Price, 25c lb., postpaid.

PARA GRASS—A wonderful new Grass, especially adapted for growing in the Coast Country. It is propagated by planting pieces of the stems, about 15 inches long, in any kind of soil, but it thrives particularly well on moist or even marshy land. Plant the cuttings about 4 feet apart each way.

For hay, cut when it is 3 to 4 feet high. Three to four cuttings may be made in one year. The hay is of excellent quality, and is greatly relished by all stock. No difficulty is experienced in curing the hay in this climate. Price of cuttings, 35c per doz., postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, \$1.00 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000.

LAWN GRASS—This is a mixture of the best Grasses and Clovers to make a lawn where Bermuda Grass is not wanted. Choice Mixed, lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c; 20 lbs., \$4.00.

HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS



WE CARRY THE MOST COMPLETE LINE IN THE STATE

There is, perhaps, no question of greater importance to the practical farmer than that of soil fertility. To produce profitable crops and at the same time to maintain and even to increase the productive capacity of the soil may rightly be termed "good farming." Many farmers are able to do this, and the knowledge of how to do it has been largely acquired through years of experience, during which the character of the soil, its adaptability for crops, and the methods of its management and manuring have been made the subjects of careful study. To those, however, who desire any information relative to the Fertilizers we offer we will be only too glad to give them the full benefit of our experience.

VEGETABLE GROWER—The best fertilizer for all truck and garden crops. Analysis: 7 per cent available phosphoric acid, 5 per cent ammonia, 5 per cent potash. The ammonia is in such form as will give the crops a quick start and keep them growing. It runs high in potash, a most important plant food for vegetables and phosphoric acid in its most available shape. Apply 400 to 600 pounds to the acre.

Price:—100 pounds, \$1.65.

RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE—Analysis: Phosphoric Acid, 9 per cent; Ammonia, 3 per cent; Potash, 2 per cent. This is a splendid fertilizer for all vegetables and is preferred by many, especially for potatoes, using 300 pounds per acre and 600 pounds for cotton and corn. Price:—100 pounds, \$1.25.

ACID PHOSPHATE—Analysis: Phosphoric Acid, 14 per cent. Quite essential to produce healthy growth is demanded. It is usually applied after a cospate and the intelligent farmer will soon detect this by the want of vigor in the plant's life. Apply 200 to 400 pounds to acre. Price:—100 pounds, \$1.00.

RICE SPECIAL—Analysis: Phosphoric Acid, 10 per cent; Potash, 2 per cent. Apply 100 to 150 pounds to the acre. Price:—100 pounds, \$1.20.

NITRATE OF SODA—This is the cheapest concentrated form of ammonia or nitrogen that can be bought commercially. It is very profitable to use on most any class of crops where quick, vigorous growth is demanded. It is usually applied after a crop is growing, because it is available so quick that it can't be used to profit when seed are planted except on very quick maturing stuff. It is valuable in composts, and especially desirable to hurry on cabbage, onions, lettuce and other vegetables, also to draw up rye and oats. Apply 75 pounds to 100 pounds per acre. Price:—Per 100 pounds, \$3.50.

GERMAN KAINIT—It runs twelve to fifteen per cent of actual potash, and its values are based on its content of potash. The other eighty-five per cent is gypsum, salt, carnalite, etc., and while these salts are not plant foods they do exert more or less influence on crops. Kainit is recommended as an insecticide and germicide; prevents rust in cotton, scab on potatoes, and destroys numerous insects in the soil where applied. It is splendid to put in the compost or any formula requiring potash, or it can be used independently from other fertilizer, or in addition, at the rate of two to four hundred pounds to the acre. Price:—Per 100 pounds, \$1.10.

MURIATE OF POTASH—This is an important potash salt, running from fifty to fifty-five per cent actual potash. It is one of the most soluble forms of potash that can be obtained commercially and is more largely used than any other form. It is more largely used for the reason of its concentration. Muriate of Potash is used in compost, and is nearly always the source of potash in all complete fertilizers. It is largely used independently of other fertilizers, or is added to so-called complete fertilizers to bring up the per cent of potash to the desired amount. Potatoes, cabbage, turnips and beets especially need Muriate of Potash. Price:—Per 100 pounds, \$3.40.

BONE MEAL—The cheapest fertilizer on the market when you take into account what you really get for your money. We guarantee it to run 18½ per cent phosphoric acid and not less than 3 per cent ammonia. Splendid for fruits and trees of all descriptions. Price:—100 pounds, \$1.65.

SULPHATE OF POTASH—Analysis: Potash, 50 per cent. For oranges and other fruit trees is superior to Muriate of Potash. Price:—100 pounds, \$3.50.

TANKAGE—Analysis: Phosphoric Acid, 6 per cent; Potash, 6 per cent. A packing house refuse consisting of bone, dried blood, etc. Being slow to dissolve is a splendid soil invigorator. Price:—100 pounds, \$1.25.

SPECIAL OFFER—If you order one ton of fertilizer from us, no matter if not all of one kind, we offer it at 5c per 100 pounds less.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS

WE POSITIVELY HANDLE NO SEEDS ON COMMISSION. WE IMPORT OUR STOCKS
DIRECT AND PUT THEM UP OURSELVES

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple, or Chinese Bell-flower).—A tender perennial shrub, used generally in greenhouses, but growing into small trees in the South. The flowers are beautifully bell-shaped and appear in white, yellow, rose and orange. Mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

ADONIS (Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye).—A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about one foot high. Leaves fine-cut and feathery; flowers crimson. Seed should be sown in the autumn. Pkt., 5c.

AGERATUM (Floss Flower).—A hardy annual of easy culture, especially valuable for bedding, as it is literally covered with blossoms all summer. Sow the seed early in the spring, either in boxes to transplant, or out of doors, and thin to four or six inches.

Mexicanum—Imperial Dwarf Blue. Pkt., 5c.

Mexicanum—Imperial Dwarf White. Pkt., 5c.

Mexicanum—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM SWEET—One foot high very sweet, honey fragrance. Pkt., 5c.

AMARANTHUS—Hardy annuals, grown especially for their brilliant foliage.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding).—Light yellowish green foliage; long drooping, crimson flower spikes. Grows three to four feet high. Pkt. 5c.

Cruentus (Prince's Feather).—Tall spikes of red flowers. Three feet. Pkt. 5c.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat).—Grows three feet high, with brilliant leaves in variegated, red, yellow, green, etc. Pkt., 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon).—A half hardy perennial. Flowers are oddly shaped and apparently closed, but by pressing the sides together can be made to open like a dog's mouth.

Tall, Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf, Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).—A hardy perennial, growing about 2 feet high and bearing an immense variety of colors on long, smooth stems.

Fine Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe).—Strong-growing, hardy climber, with large, thick, shining foliage, and curious, yellowish brown, pipe-shaped flowers. Pkt., 10c.

ASTER.—These grow best in rich soil, although they will give satisfactory results in any ordinary garden soil. Annual.

Giant Branching Comet—Blue. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Branching Comet—Carmine Pkt., 10c.

Giant Branching Comet—White. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Branching Comet—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Truffaut's Peony-flowered Perfection—Mixed. Pkt., 5 cents.

Snowball—Clear pure white. Pkt., 5c.

Victoria—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

BALLOON VINE, OR LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—Climbing annual, with small inferior flowers. The seed pods are curiously swelled or puffed, and are quite attractive. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper, or Touch-Me-Not)

French Camellia—Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Rose-Flowered—Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Carnation Striped—Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

BARTONIA AUREA (Golden Bartonia).—A hardy annual, growing about two feet high and bearing golden-yellow flowers, which have a metallic luster when the sun shines on them. Pkt., 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—See Centaurea.

BEGONIA—Fine Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy).—A hardy perennial, blossoming freely all spring and summer. Plant is about four inches high and valuable for borders.

Extra Double White, or Snowball—A clear white variety. Pkt., 10c.

Extra Double—Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

BURNING BUSH—See Kochia.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold).—Very hardy annual, one foot high, blooming freely practically the whole year round. Is of the easiest culture. A medicinal extract resembling arnica is made from the flowers.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY, OR ESCHSCHOLTZIA.—A hardy annual, with fine-cut, feathery foliage and beautiful velvety cup-shaped flowers. Grows from 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and blooms profusely.

Californicus.—The bright, orange-yellow well-known variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.

CALLIOPSIS (Fine Mixed).—A hardy annual, growing about three feet high, and valuable for bright bedding effects or for cutting. Pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT.—Good for bedding in masses.

Empress—White. Pkt., 5c.

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Everlasting—Pkt., 5c.

CANNA (Indian Shot).—Crozy's varieties. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula).—Of easy culture, but preferring rich, moist soil.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

CARNATIONS.—Double mixed. Very fine quality. Pkt., 10c.

Marguerite—Pkt., 10c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN—See Ricinus.

CENTAUREA.—A hardy annual, embracing a number of species, some being grown only for their foliage.

Cyanus (Bachelor's Button, or Bluebottle, or Corn Flower).—Of easy culture. Sow the seed where it is to remain and thin to three or four inches. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Emperor William—(Large blue.) Pkt. 5c.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

CHRYSANTHEMUM—(Annuals), finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.; (Perennials), finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

COCKSCOMB (Dwarf Mixed)—Several shades of red and yellow, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf New Giant Empress—A rich, crimson variety, with dark foliage and very wide combs. Pkt., 10c.

Feathered (Plumosa)—Pkt., 5c.

COSMOS—A hardy annual, with fine-cut, feathery foliage and large, showy blossoms in rose, crimson, pink and white.

Early Flowering, Mixed—The usual Cosmos colors in mixtures. Pkt., 5c.

Giants of California—Pkt., 10c.

CYPRESS VINE (Ipomoea Quamoclit)—A climbing annual, with soft fern-like foliage and small starlike flowers, in red, pink, or white. Scarlet, pkt., 5c.; White, pkt., 5c.; Mixture of several colors, pkt., 5c.

DAHLIAS—Fine single mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Fine Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

DAISY (Bellis)—First double mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double White—Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS, OR PINKS—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Chinese Double—Pkt., 5c.

Large Imperial—Pkt., 5c.

Feverfew—Double white. Pkt., 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis)—Blue. Pkt., 5c.; White, Pkt., 5c.; Rose, Pkt., 5c.; Mixed, Pkt., 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru)—Splendid mixed. Pkt., 5c.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—A very showy garden plant, with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow, blended and shaded. Blooms freely from early summer till autumn. Grows one and one-half to two feet high, and the blossoms are borne on long, slender stems. Both single and double varieties are hardy. Pkt., 5c.

GLOBE AMARANTH, OR GOMPHRENA—A low-growing hardy annual, everlasting, or straw flower, about eight inches high, with globe-shaped flowers, in red or white. The plant makes a good border, and the flowers are very pretty, and are attractive either while growing or dried. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GODETIA—An attractive hardy annual, deserving more extensive cultivation. The plants bloom profusely and bear showy flowers of satiny texture in many rich and varied colors. They do best in rather poor soil. Fine mixed, pkt., 5c.

GOURDS—Some varieties, besides being odd, are very ornamental.

Mixed Ornamental Varieties—Pkt., 5c.

Dish Cloth, or Luffa—The inside lining resembles a sponge, very useful. Pkt., 5c.

Dipper—Can readily be made into a dipper. Pkt., 5c.

Nest Egg—These resemble a hen's egg and are frequently used for nest eggs. Pkt., 5c.

Sugar Trough—Useful for baskets or buckets, holding from two to ten gallons each. Pkt., 5c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)—A hardy annual of easy culture. Grows two to three feet high, and bears a profusion of small star-shaped white and pink flowers. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

HELIOTROPE—Highly valued for the fragrance of its flowers and duration of bloom. Half hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed.

Dark Varieties—Very choice, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCK—Hollyhocks make a fine row in the garden, or a fine background next to a building or high wall or fence.

Double German—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

JAPANESE HOP, OR HUMULUS—A rapid-growing, hardy climbing annual, with dense leaves. Will grow twenty to thirty feet in a season, and is very valuable for covering a trellis.

Japonicus—Bright-green foliage. Pkt., 5c.

KOCHIA (Mexican Fire Bush, or Summer Cypress)—A quick growing annual foliage or hedge plant very easily grown, remarkably symmetrical and attractive throughout summer and fall. It resembles a diminutive fir tree, the foliage being as fine as moss and of clean, bright green color. Early in the fall innumerable little flowers appear and the whole bush gradually takes on a deep red tinge, hence one of its names. Hardy annual.

Trichophylla—Foliage distinctly feathery; about two and one-half feet high. Pkt., 5c.

LANTANA—A tender perennial, two to three feet high, bearing verbena-like clusters of flowers, in orange, white, rose, and other colors. Blooms constantly all summer. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR (Delphinium)—The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants and for large gardens is invaluable.

Double Dwarf German Rocket—Mixed. Produces beautiful spikes of double flowers in many shades. Hardy annual; one foot high. Pkt., 5c.

Double Tall German Flowered—Mixed. Flowers double, borne on spikes about fifteen inches long. Colors, rose, white and shades of blue. Hardy annual; two feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Double Emperor—Compact and profuse bloomer, having erect spikes of very double flowers. Hardy annual; one and one-half feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

LINUM, OR SCARLET FLAX—A hardy annual, about one and one-half feet high. Of slender and graceful appearance, with smooth stems and bright red flowers, which are borne in great profusion. Can be sown early out of doors, and thrives well in good soil. Pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA—A very useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries. It makes a neat edging for beds of white flowers and is very effective in masses, being completely covered with flowers for a long time.

Emperor William—A very fine, compact variety, with intensely blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Queen of Whites—Pure white flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Finest Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST—See Nigella.

LUPINUS, OR LUPINS—Hardy annuals, in great variety, growing from one to three feet high, and bearing spikes of pea-shaped flowers. Of the easiest culture. Sow in the open ground and thin to six inches apart. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

MARIGOLD—No flower garden is complete without this fine old fashioned plant. The African varieties are tall, usually about three feet, while the French are more dwarf; all are desirable. Start the seed early indoors and transplant six inches apart as soon as danger from frost is over. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes.

African Double Mixed—Well adapted for large beds. Pkt., 5c.

French Legion of Honor—A single, dwarf, bushy variety bearing rich golden yellow flowers with garnet blotches in the center of each petal; about one foot high. Pkt., 5c.

French Double Tall Mixed—Pkt., .5c.

Gold Margined Single Dwarf—Pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE—A well known hardy annual producing dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early in the following spring.

Large Flowering—Large flowered sweet. Pkt., 5c.

Victoria—Dark red blossoms, very desirable. Pkt., 5 cents.

MOON FLOWER (Ipomoea Grandiflora Alba)—Will grow thirty to forty feet in a single season and be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. The seed should be planted about one inch deep in moist soil in a box or pan and set in a warm place. After the plants are up, plant outdoors in a sunny situation when danger from frost is past. Also known as *Ipomoea Noctiflora*. Pkt., 10c.

MORNING GLORY (Convolvulus Major)—A hardy climbing annual, growing about ten feet long. Flowers are well known and exist in a great variety of colors, tints, and markings.

Tall, or Climbing Varieties—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15 cents.

Dwarf, or Bush Varieties (Convolvulus Minor)—Plants grow ten to twelve inches high, and are hardy annuals. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed Imperial Japanese—Flowers of immense size; some are brilliant red or rich blue; others are equally brilliant, with broad margins of clear white; some are striped or dotted with blue or red on white or lemon yellow ground, others are clouded with blue and red; the foliage in some plants comes plain green, in others it is mottled with white and shades of yellow or yellowish green. Pkt., 5c.

MOURNING BRIDE (Scabiosa or Sweet Scabious)—This is one of the most attractive of the old fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of richly colored fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make it one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. Pkt., 5c.

MUSK PLANT (Mimulus Moschatus)—Cultivated on account of its musky odor. An attractive trailing plant with bright green foliage and many small yellow flowers desirable for hanging baskets and window gardens. Pkt., 5c.



Nasturtium.

NASTURTIUM—Few plants are more easily grown or remain longer in bloom. In favorable soil they are produced in abundance throughout the season. Sow in spring in well drained, moderately rich soil.

Dwarf Varieties, Mixed—A splendid mixture of many varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4-lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Tall, or Climbing Varieties—Of quick growth, covering a wall, hedge, or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant from top to bottom. Splendid mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4-lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

NEMOPHILA (Love Grove)—Flowers single, cup shaped, about an inch in diameter; shades of blue and white. A delicate, attractive, hardy annual; six inches high. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

NICOTIANA—Handsome garden plants of the tobacco family, valuable for long and free blooming. Flowers salver shaped, with long, tubular corollas. Half-hardy annuals; about three feet high.

Affinis, Mixed—Flowers white, carmine-rose and violet.

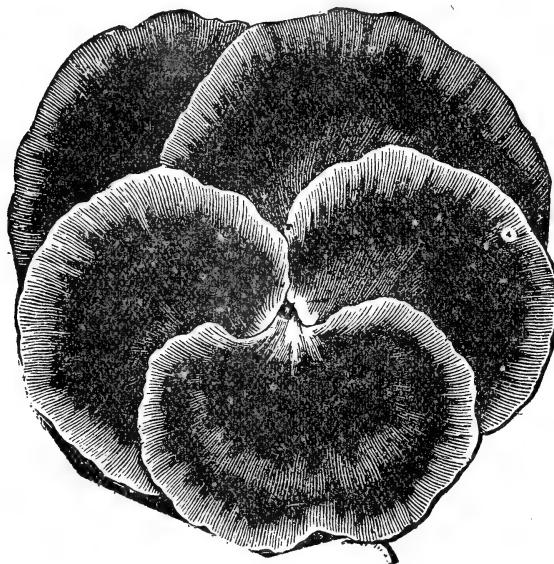
NIGELLA, OR LOVE-IN-A-MIST—A hardy annual, one foot high, with finely cut foliage, oddly shaped blossoms in blue and white, and curious seed pods. Of easy culture.

Damascena—Pkt., 5c.

OXALIS—Very pretty, herbaceous plants with richly colored blossoms. They thrive well in a mixture of loam and sand. Desirable for greenhouse decoration, rock work or baskets. Half hardy perennial.

Rosea—Rose colored. Pkt., 10c.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued



PANSIES—Pansies are too well known to require any description, as they are favorites with all. Pansies do best in very rich, moist soil and cool, moist atmosphere. A situation sheltered from high winds and exposed to the morning sun is most favorable and frequent sprinklings are advantageous. The following list comprises the best kinds on the market.

Good Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Giant Trimardean—Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Prize Show Varieties—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Extra Choice German Imperial—Specially imported for our trade. Pkt., 25c.

PETUNIA—Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always make them popular. Plant in a warm, open, sunny place. Seeds may be sown directly in the open ground or the plants may be started in pots indoors for early results.

Fine Mixed—Flowers in excellent variety of markings. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—A good percentage of double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

LARGE FLOWERING PETUNIAS—Choicest large flowered mixed. Pkt., 15c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII (Grandiflora)—A hardy annual, growing from six inches to one foot high and bearing beautiful, soft-petaled, and brilliantly colored flowers all spring and summer. Fine for bedding, and massing. Sow seed in the fall for early flowers.

Brilliant Scarlet—Pkt., 10c.

Pure White—Pkt., 10c.

Splendens—Bright red, with white eye. Pkt., 10c.

Yellow (Isabellina)—Soft Primrose. Pkt., 10c.

Fine Mixture—Of all colors of the larger types. Pkt., 5c.

Starred and Fringed—Mixed. A mixture of star-shaped and pointed blossoms. Pkt., 10c.

Hardy Perennial Phlox—Pkt., 10c.

PINKS SINGLE (Dianthus Plumarius) Pheasant Eye—Pkt., 5c.

For other Pinks see Dianthus.

POPPY (Papaver)—Well known hardy annuals and perennials flowering in great profusion throughout the summer.

Shirley—This magnificent strain of Poppy affords during a long season flowers of the most charmingly delicate shades of colors imaginable, ranging from a pure glistening white through the pinks, reds and scarlets to the deepest crimson, the darker shades frequently being margined with white.

Paeony Flowered—Large, showy, double globular flowers, resembling a double Paeony, mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Mikado (The Striped Japanese Poppy)—This beautiful Poppy is very distinct in character and color. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white, with elegantly curved petals, like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Pkt., 5c.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose or Sun Plant)—Low-growing or creeping, tender annual, six to eight inches high and bearing glossy, cup-shaped blossoms in very brilliant and gorgeous colors.

Single—Large flowering, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double—Large flowering, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

RICINUS, OR CASTOR OIL BEAN—Ornamental plants of stately growth and picturesque foliage, with brilliant-colored fruit, producing a sub-tropical effect; fine for lawns, massing or centre plants for beds.

Zanzibariensis—A distinct class, which surpasses in size and beauty all the varieties hitherto known. The plants attain great dimensions, presenting a splendid aspect with their gigantic leaves. The seeds are quite distinct in color and beautifully marked. Pkt., 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—The plants grow about 18 inches high and carry large, petunia-like flowers of gorgeous colors on long stems. Large-flowering, finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SALVIA SPLENDENS (Scarlet Sage)—The plants are fairly covered with long spikes of vivid scarlet flowers. Very popular and highly ornamental. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.

STOCKS (Ten Weeks' Stocks, or Gilliflowers)—Hardy annuals, two feet high, with spikes densely covered with beautiful, double flowerets. The flowers come in many colors and tints and are fragrant and very valuable for bedding and cut flowers.

White Perpetual (Princess Alice, or Cut-and-Come Again)—Pure white sort, producing an endless number of double flower clusters. The flowers are delightfully fragrant and keep well after cutting. Pkt., 10 cents.

Large Flowering Dwarf—Mixed. Choice double, large-flowering. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus)—Unsurpassed for massing beds or borders. Produce an abundance of richly colored flower-heads throughout the season. Fine for cutting. 2 feet. Hardy perennial.

Fine Single Mixed—Beautifully shaded and marked. Pkt., 5c.

Fine Double Mixed—Splendid strain. All colors. Pkt., 5c.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued



SWEET PEAS—The demand for Sweet Peas in recent years has been something phenomenal and taking advantage of the public in this respect, we regret to admit that, from mercenary reasons, the country has been flooded with literature and circulars purporting to offer new (?) or improved varieties—with dazzling descriptions and fascinating illustrations—at ridiculously high prices, simply to enhance the profits (or fill the pockets) of the promoters.

Ninety-nine times out of a hundred what a customer wants is a FIRST-CLASS MIXTURE or an assortment of Sweet Peas in separate colors and above all, he wants those THAT WILL GROW and give satisfaction—and these are what we offer below.

Extra Select Mixture—This mixture met last season with the unstinted praise of our numerous customers. We have again carefully selected the varieties and added many new ones to the mixture. Only the best of the large-flowering types have been used and this Extra Select Mixture is all we claim for it.

Prices, postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Sweet Peas in Separate Shades of Color:

Pink Shades, Red and Scarlet Shades, Striped Sorts Pink and White, Lavender Shades, Blue and Heliotrope Shades, White Sorts.

Postpaid Prices of the above: Pkt., 5c; per oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

New Sweet Pea, Countess Spencer—Here we have a new and distinct type and form in Sweet Peas. The flower stems are unusually long and the flowers are so set on the stem that there is a graceful fluffiness to a bunch of them in distinct contrast to the ordinary

kinds of Sweet Peas. In our mixture of this new class will be found deep pink, light pink, orange pink, white with pink edging. Every lover of Sweet Peas should plant our Countess of Spencer Mixture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 30c; 1-4-lb., 50c, postpaid.

VERBENAS—

Mammoth Mixed—A strain of large flowering Verbenas unrivaled in size and its great variety of beautiful colors. Pkt., 10c.

Mammoth White—Pkt., 5c.

Mammoth Striped—Pkt., 5c.

Mammoth Purple—Pkt., 5c.

Mammoth Scarlet—Pkt., 5c.

Hybrida, Extra Fine Mixed—1-8 oz., 15c; Pkt., 5c.

VINCA—Highly ornamental, free-flowering, compact evergreen shrubs, with shining green foliage and handsome circular flowers.

Alba—White, with crimson eye. Pkt., 5c.

Rosea—Rose. Pkt., 5c.

WALLFLOWER—A plant much esteemed for its rich, fragrant flowers.

Double—Finest mixture. Pkt., 5c.

Single—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ZINNIAS—Like Balsams or Petunias, these can be raised to flower by August, if sown in the open ground; but if sown under glass in April they will bloom in June and throughout the entire season.

Large-Flowering Dwarf Double—A handsome class of Dwarf Zinnias, very useful for beds or borders. Height 1½ feet.

Extra Choice, Double Mixed—½ oz., 15c; Pkt., 5c.

IMPORTED DUTCH AND FRENCH BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

This space is devoted exclusively to the culture and description of such Bulbs and Roots as must be planted in the fall and would suggest that our customers either keep this catalogue for further reference, or, BETTER STILL, send in their orders NOW so that we can reserve choice stocks and ship in proper season.



Hyacinths.

HYACINTHS—For Indoor Planting, In Pots—Take one-third each of sand, rich top soil and well-rotted cow manure and mix together. Plant one bulb, leaving the top exposed, in a four-inch pot. Set in a cool, dark place about five weeks, then place them in a warm, sunny situation where they will bloom rapidly. Give one good watering before putting them away and keep moist.

For Outdoor Planting.—Make beds a foot in depth, of compost outlined above, raised slightly above the surrounding surface for drainage. Plant bulbs six inches apart and four inches deep and when ground freezes, cover with a few inches of leaves of coarse litter and remove this in early spring.

CHOICE SORTS IN SEPARATE COLORS.

Single Varieties—Single Pure White, Single Rose and Pink, Single Red, Single Light Blue, Single Dark Blue, Single Yellow, Single all colors mixed. By express, 5c each; 50c doz.

Double Varieties—Double Pure White, Double Rose and Pink, Double Red, Double Light Blue, Double Dark Blue, Double Yeyow, Double all colors mixed. Dark Blue, Double Yellow, Double all colors mixed. By express, 5c each; 50c doz.

EARLY ROMAN HYACINTHS—Roman Hyacinths are especially adapted for greenhouse forcing and house culture. The flowers are produced in great abundance, each bulb bearing several spikes of the most delicate and deliciously fragrant flowers. For a

good effect, six bulbs should be planted in a 6-inch pot or pan. Can also be planted out of doors.

Early White—The ever popular pure white early. By express, per doz., 50c.

TULIPS—Tulips require cultural treatment similar to Hyacinths; the bulbs, being smaller, should not be planted so deep.

Single Mixed Tulips—A first-class mixture, prepared for us by one of the leading Dutch growers. 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. Sent free by mail or express.

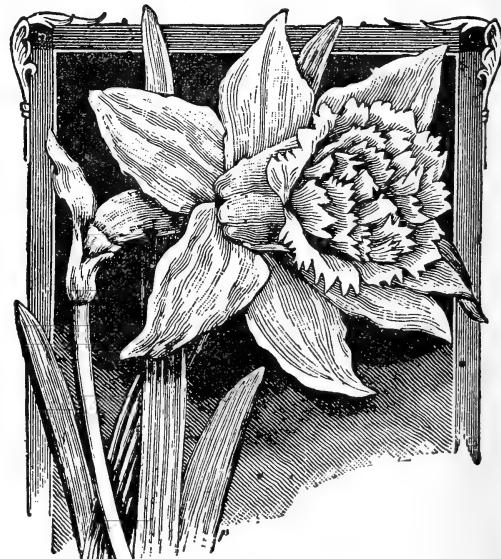
Double Mixed Tulips—Fine quality mixed. Many of this section bear immense flowers of brilliant colors. 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. Sent free by mail or express.

LARGE TRUMPET NARCISSUS—This type is the showiest of the genus, and also the most useful, growing easily either indoors or in the open ground.

Bicolor Victoria—A new variety, perianth creamy-white, trumpet rich yellow delicately perfumed; unsurpassed for pot culture and always satisfactory out of doors. By express, 5c each; 50c per doz.

Emperor—A magnificent flower; perianth deep primrose; trumpet rich golden-yellow. Should be largely grown in flower beds, borders, or naturalized in grass; it is one of the finest Daffodils in cultivation and much prized for cutting. (See cut.) 5c each; by express, 50c per doz.

Empress—Perianth snow-white, trumpet rich yellow, serrated and flanged at the edges, large in outline and of rare beauty for cutting. By express, 5c each; 50c per doz.



Narcissus.

Trumpet Major (Single Van Sion)—A large and shapely flower of a rich yellow color throughout. Comes into bloom early and is excellent for forcing, bedding or naturalizing. By express, 5c each; 50c per doz.

IMPORTED BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING Continued

Narcissus—Continued.

Double Von Sion—The famous "Old Double Dutch Daffodil." Large golden-yellow flowers, of fine form. Elegant for forcing and unexcelled for bedding. Selected bulbs, each, 5c; doz., 50c.

Paper White Narcissus—Pure white fragrant flowers. By express, doz., 50c.

CROCUS—

Our mixtures are composed of fine, large and very healthy bulbs. Price, for all mixtures, 10c per doz.; 50c per 100; \$4.50 per 1000.

Blue and Purple Shades, Mixed.

Striped and Variegated Sorts, Mixed.

White Varieties, Mixed.

Golden Yellow, good bulbs.

All Colors, mixed.

ANEMONES (Wind Flowers)—Very beautiful spring-blooming plants of the brightest and handsomest colors. Anemones make fine pot plants for the window garden. Quite hardy and will thrive in any good garden soil.

Mixed—A great variety of colors. 25c per doz., postpaid.

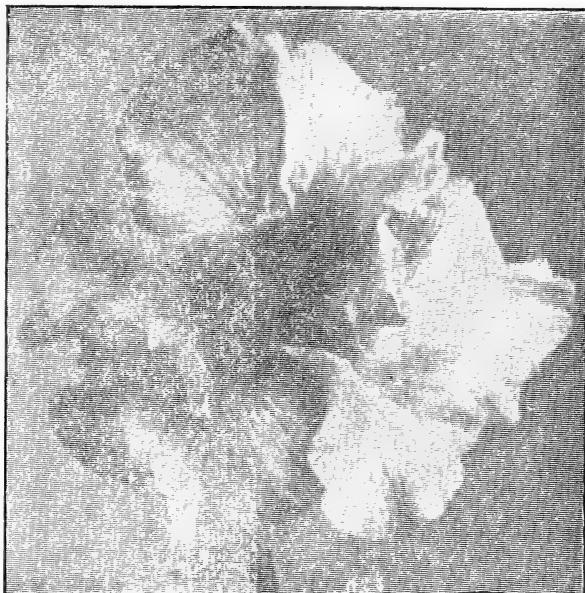
RANUNCULUS—Requires a cool situation and deep, rich, well-drained soil. Plant in autumn. 25c per doz., postpaid.

LILIUM—(Candidum, or Madonna Lily)—This is one of the most popular or garden Lilies. The flowers are pure snow-white and very fragrant, borne on long stems. To succeed with it, it should be planted early in the autumn, so that it can make some growth before frost; give the bulbs a light dusting with powdered sulphur, and do not cover with more than two inches of soil; 3 to 4 feet; May-June.

Mammoth bulbs—20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily)—This magnificent Lily is undoubtedly the best for winter forcing, as it comes quickly into bloom. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, pure white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The bulbs should be potted in early fall in rich soil, and the pots plunged in sand, where they should be allowed to remain until the approach of cold weather. The freedom with which the flowers are produced is truly remarkable; even the smallest bulbs blooming freely.

Extra bulbs—20c each; \$2.00 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100.



Spanish Iris.

SPANISH IRIS—These magnificent Iris are among the most beautiful of our summer-flowering plants, and are becoming more popular each season. The flowers are almost indescribably beautiful and are produced in amazing profusion for several weeks in early summer. All of the varieties are perfectly hardy and succeed admirably in any good, rich garden soil, preferring, however, a rather moist situation.

(It would take a page or more to accurately describe these beautiful Iris. Below we merely give the general color effect.)

Light Blue. Dark Blue. Yellow. White.
By mail, 5c each; by express, 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

OXALIS—Six or eight bulbs should be planted in a 5-inch pot or hanging basket. Give partial shade when in bloom, and the flowers will last much longer. 3 for 10c; per doz., 25c.

FREESIA—This is one of the most beautiful of all Cape bulbs, possessing a peculiar grace of form, and its fragrance is most delightful, one pot of five or six bulbs being sufficient to perfume a whole house. When potted these should not be placed in a dark place, like most other bulbs, but should be put directly in the light.

Refracta Alba—Pure white; delightfully fragrant. 30c per doz., postpaid.

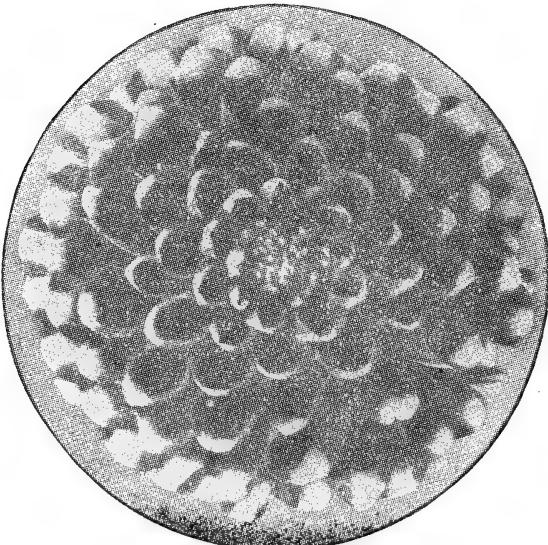
BULBS AND ROOTS FOR SPRING PLANTING



Gladiolus.

GLADIOLUS—The most attractive of all summer-flowering bulbs are the Gladioli. Their cultivation is very simple, as they will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.

American Hybrids—This is our popular, low-priced mixture, and is composed of fine sorts, in all colors, in first-size bulbs only. We have tested many brands of mixtures, some of them costing twice as much as this, but have never seen any which surpassed it in variety of coloring or general excellence. 25c per doz.; by mail 35c; by express, not prepaid, 25c per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.



Double Dahlias.

Gladiolus in Separate Shades.

Scarlet and Crimson—Shades mixed. 25c per doz.
White and Light—Shades mixed. 25c per doz.
Pink and Rose—Shades mixed. 25c per doz.
 By mail, 35c; by express, not prepaid, \$2.00 per 100.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS (Choicest Field-Grown Roots)

—The Double-flowered Dahlia is one of the most popular fall flowers, and from strong field-grown roots fine flowers may be had the first season much earlier than from the plants grown from seed. Planted in rich light warm soil they start quickly into growth and make fine strong plants.

Double Yellow. **Double White.** **Double Red.**
Double Red. **Double Maroon.**

Each, 15c; 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c. By express at buyer's expense. By mail, add 5c for each root, for postage.



Tuberose.

TUBEROSES—One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer-flowering bulbs. For early flowers they can be started in the house in pots and then planted outside. For flowering in the open border plant as soon as the ground becomes warm.

Excelsior Double Pearl—(See cut.) Extra large bulbs. By mail, 3 for 15c; 35c per doz. By express, not prepaid, 25c per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.

Mexican Everblooming—The most beautiful, single Tuberose that was ever brought to our attention. It begins to produce its fragrant flowers in June and blooms continually until frost. Plant them in good soil and water them occasionally during extremely warm weather and an abundance of lovely flowers will be the reward. In the Southern part of the State, the bulbs may be left in the ground all winter. By mail, 10c each; 6 for 30c; doz., 60c. By express, not prepaid, 5c each; 6 for 25c; doz., 50c.

RETAIL PRICE LIST FRUIT AND NURSERY STOCK

The schedule of prices submitted is for retail business only, and for larger quantities parties should always submit a complete list of their wants, stating varieties wanted, the grades and number of each. The closest possible prices will then be made promptly.

We shall always be glad to have complete inquiries for your list of wants and make careful estimates and suggestions as to your plantings.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—\$1.50 per lb., (postpaid, \$1.60.)

We also offer Fruit and Trees. Write for prices.

ORANGE TREES.

Satsuma.

Grade	Each	Dozen
1 to 2 feet.	\$.75	
2 to 3 feet.	1.00	

KUMQUATS.

Round and Oblong.

1½ to 2 feet, stocky	\$.75	
2 to 3 feet, stocky	1.00	

DUGAT.

1½ to 2 feet	\$.75	
2 to 3 feet	1.00	

PONDEROSA LEMONS.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75	
3 to 4 feet	1.00	

PEACH TREES.

Each	Dozen	
.25c	\$2.50	
.35c	3.50	
.50c	5.00	

PLUMS.

2 to 3 feet	.25c	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet	.30c	3.00
4 to 5 feet	.50c	5.00

APPLES.

3 to 4 feet	.25c	\$2.50
4 to 5 feet	.35c	3.50
Extra large	.50c	5.00

PEARS.

2 to 3 feet	.25c	\$2.20
3 to 4 feet	.35c	3.00
4 to 5 feet	.50c	4.50

Extra large	.75c	7.00
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QUINCES—Same as Pears.

CHERRIES—50 cents each.

FIGS—25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

1 to 2 feet	.35c	\$3.00
2 to 3 feet	.50c	5.00
3 to 4 feet	.75c	7.00

PECANS—Seedlings and Grafted.

1 to 2 feet	.25c	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	.35c	3.00
3 to 4 feet	.50c	5.00
1 to 2 feet—grafted	\$1.00	12.00
2 to 3 feet—grafted	1.25	12.00
3 to 4 feet—grafted	1.50	15.00

BLACK WALNUTS—Seedlings and Grafted—Same as Pecans.

JAPAN WALNUTS.

1 to 2 feet	.50c	\$5.00
2 to 3 feet	.75c	8.00
3 to 4 feet	\$1.00	10.00

GRAPEs.

One year	.20c	\$2.00
Two years	.25c	3.00

CHESTNUTS—Same price as Japan Walnuts.

Grade	MULBERRIES. Each	Dozen
3 to 4 feet	.25c	\$2.00
4 to 5 feet	.35c	3.00
5 to 6 feet	.50c	5.00

GOOSEBERRIES	Dozen	Hundred
.....	.25c	\$3.00

RASPBERRIES	\$1.50	\$8.00
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BLACKBERRIES and Dewberries	.50c	3.00
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STRAWBERRIES	50c and 75c
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TEXAS UMBRELLA CHINA	50c
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MAGNOLIAS—2 feet	75c
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MAGNOLIAS—3 feet	\$1.00
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MAGNOLIAS—4 feet	2.00
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WILD PEACH—2 feet25c
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WILD PEACH—3 feet50c
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WILD PEACH—4 feet	\$1.00
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HOLLY—8 to 10 feet	1.00
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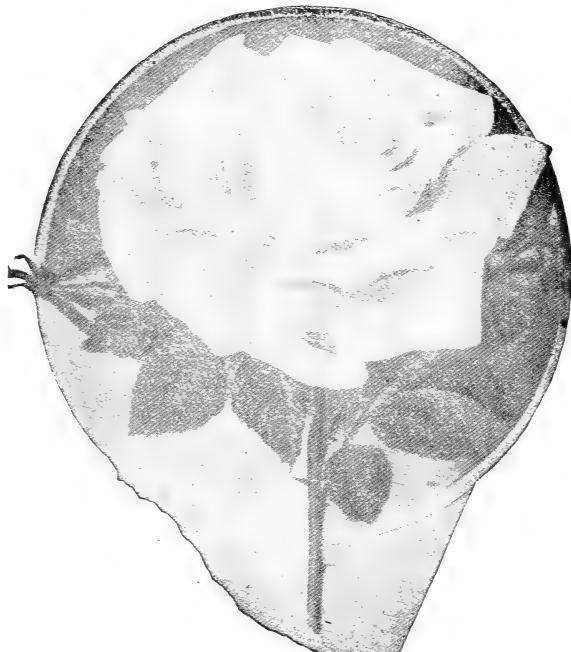
CAMPHOR—6 to 8 feet	1.00
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DECIDUOUS TREES.

Grade	Each	Dozen	Hundred
3 to 4 feet	.20c	\$2.00	\$12.00
4 to 6 feet	.25c	2.50	15.00
6 to 8 feet	.40c	4.00	25.00
8 to 10 feet	.50c	5.00	30.00
10 to 12 feet	.75c	7.50	40.00

This list includes Maples, Elms, Russian Mulberry, Lombardy Poplars, Sycamores, Pecan and Black Walnut (see special list of them), Native Persimmon, Honey Locust, Black Locust and Umbrella China.

STRONG 2-YEAR ROSES



THE BRIDE—The standard pure white Rose. Of perfect form and extra large size; delightfully scented.

BRIDESMAID—The most popular pink Tea Rose. Very free flowering and easily grown.

ETOILE DE LYON—One of the hardiest and best of the Teas, and may be had in bloom the entire year. The flowers are very sweet scented; color, rich golden yellow.

Roses—Continued.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Too well known to require lengthy description. A rich crimson scarlet, simply a mass of bloom when at its best.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—When first opened it is dark rich crimson, quickly changing to bright scarlet.

KAI SERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—A beautiful Rose. Color delicate creamy white; deliciously fragrant.

LA FRANCE—Delicate silvery rose shaded with silvery pink.

MAMAM COCHET—An excellent pink Rose; color deep rosy pink.

METEOR—Rich, velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and attractive.

MRS. ROBT. GARRET—Flowers very large. In color, a beautiful shade of glowing shell-pink.

SOUV. DE PRES. CARNOT—Flower large and of exquisite shape; color delicate, rosy flesh.

WHITE MAMAM COCHET—It is a beautiful snow white, sometimes tinged with the faintest suggestion of blush. An extraordinary Rose.

Prices, 50 cents each, or \$4.00 per dozen, by express.

CLIMBING ROSES

BALTIMORE BELLE—Very double blush white. 50 cents.

MARECHAL NEIL—Still the best climbing yellow everblooming Rose, and just as popular as ever. 75c.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—Always popular. Bright rosy red. 50 cents.

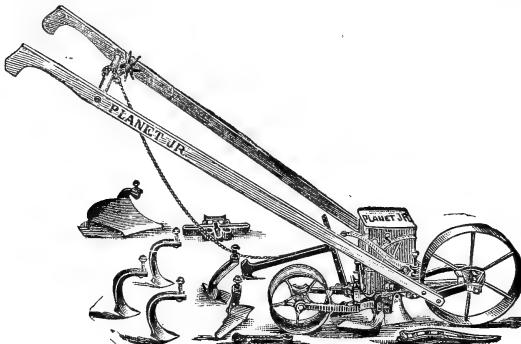
SEVEN SISTERS—Crimson, changing all shades to white. 50 cents.

TENNESSEE BELLE—Bright rose. 50c.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—50 cents.

Or the above 6 for \$2.00, by express.

Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools and Miscellaneous Implements



No. 4—Price, \$11.50.

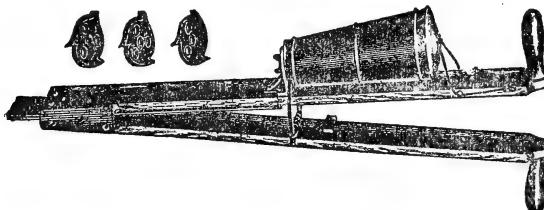
Space will not permit illustrating and describing all of the Planet Jr. tools.

Remember, Planet Jr. machines are the recognized standards throughout the world, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers.

Write for their Illustrated Catalogue.

SMITH'S SPECIAL WHEELBARROW ALFALFA SEEDER—This Seeder, 14 feet long, sowing a 14-foot width as fast as a man can walk, delivered at your station by express for only \$10.00.

CYCLONE SEEDER—This machine is strictly first-class in every respect; will sow perfectly even and any desired amount to the acre. Price, \$1.50.



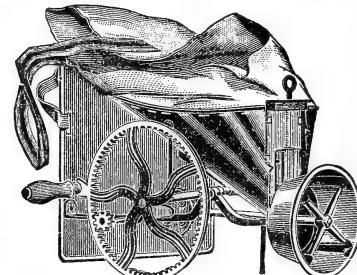
CRESCENT HAND CORN PLANTER—\$1.25.

LOWELL GRAND SPRAYER—Capacity, 1 quart. Price, 50c.

AUTO-SPRAY—Compressed air patent. Capacity, 4 gallons. Price, galvanized tank, \$5.00; brass tank, \$6.50.

LOWELL COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER—Capacity, 3 gallons. Price, \$6.00.

LOWELL BLOW POWDER SPRAYER—Capacity, one quart of powder. Price, 75c.

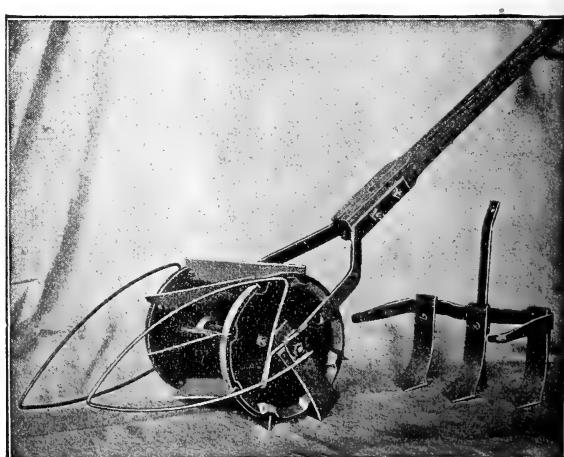


BROADCAST HAND SEED-MOWERS.

For Sowing Alfalfa, Millet, Oats, Wheat, Hemp, Barley, Rye, Rice, Buckwheat, Etc. A Model for Accuracy and Durability.

CAHOON'S PATENT BROADCAST SEED-SOWER—Sows from 4 to 8 acres per hour at an ordinary walking gait, throwing wheat about 40 feet wide.

Full directions for use with every machine. \$3.50.

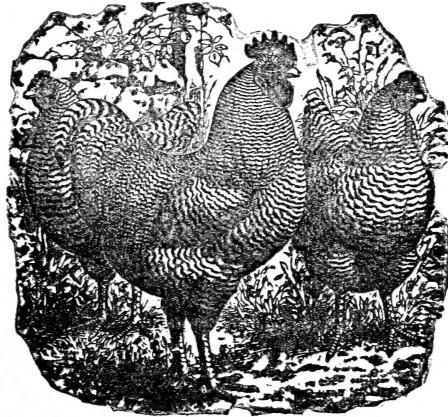


We offer here something entirely new. It is so different from any other style of Weeder that it commands instant attention. It operates on the plan of a Lawn Mower. The blades revolve, chop the surface of the soil, destroy the weeds and leave a mulch which holds the moisture to feed the plant. Market Gardeners take this tool on sight. Price:—\$3.50.

POULTRY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

INCUBATORS, POULTRY REMEDIES, ROUP CURES, EGG STIMULANTS, LICE KILLERS, DISINFECT- ANTS, ETC.

Prices given below do not include prepaying charges except where noted.



Owing to prevailing high prices of grain and fluctuating markets we cannot hold ourselves to prices quoted below on Poultry Feed but will do so as long as we can.

PURINA SCRATCH FEED—(Standard Hen Food)

Directions For Feeding—For every dozen hens, use a slack quart of Purina Scratch Feed in the Spring and Summer, and a heaping quart in the Fall and Winter. Bed the pen with four to six inches of straw, (litter) scattering the food in thinly, so that the hens will have to work it out. When you can keep your hens scratching, their blood is circulating, and good egg production is bound to follow. 100 lbs., \$2.75; lb., 3c.

CANARY—Postpaid, lb., 20c. Not prepaid, 3 lbs., for 25c.

HEMP—Postpaid, lb., 20c; not prepaid, 3 lbs. for 25 cents.

RAPE—Postpaid, lb., 25c; not prepaid, 2 lbs., for 25 cents.

SUNFLOWER—Postpaid, lb., 20c; not prepaid, 3 lbs. for 25c.

MOCKING BIRD FOOD—Price, per can, postpaid. 50 cents.



LEG BANDS—Price, 12 for 15c; 100 for 75c, postpaid.

EYRIE EGG-SHIPPING BOXES—These boxes are made of corrugated paper, and are very strong. The self-locking handle prevents contents being tampered with. 15-egg size, doz., \$1.50; 30-egg size, doz., \$2.

GRANULATED CHARCOAL—Sizes, 10 lbs., 50c; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

INCUBATORS—We carry a complete line of Incubators and Brooders, Thermometers, Egg Testers, etc. Send 4c for their catalogue.

PURINA BABY CHICK FEED.

Directions For Feeding—Little chicks, like chickens, are hungry all the time, and have to be fed sparingly every few hours in the day. If possible, bed their feeding place with an inch or two of cut alfalfa or clover. Scatter Purina Baby Chick Feed in lightly, as much as they can eat up clean. Do not overfeed. 100 lbs., \$2.75; lb., 3c.

PURINA MASH—Makes Hens Lay. Green Food and Meat Ration for Moulting and Winter Eggs.

Directions For Feeding—Scald or boil. Feed as much as the hens will eat up clean. Mix in table scraps that can be mashed fine. Do not use coarse bits of scrap, whole bone or gristle. 100 lbs., \$3.50; 10 lbs., 40c.

PURINA PIGEON FEED—Specially prepared.. 100 lbs., \$2.75; lb., 3c.

ALFALFA MEAL—For Poultry. 100 lbs., \$4.50; lb., 5 cents.

FAUST HEALTH GRIT—For Pigeons. 100 lbs., \$4.50; lb., 4c.

GROUND BEEF SCRAPS—100 lbs., \$4.00; lb., 5c.

BLOOD MEAL—100 lbs., \$4.50; lb., 5c.

GROUND BONE—(Coarse and fine). Each, 100 lbs., \$3.75; lb., 5c.

MICA GRIT—(Coarse, medium and fine). Each, 100 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., 25c; lb., 3c.

OYSTER SHELLS—(Coarse and fine). Each, 100 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., 15c; lb., 2c.

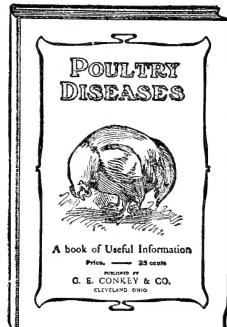
CONKEY'S RELIABLE REMEDIES

EACH ARTICLE MUST SATISFY YOU OR YOU RECEIVE YOUR MONEY BACK.



CONKEY'S ROUP CURE—**Symptoms:** Sneezing, followed by wheezy, difficult breathing. Discharge from the nostrils and eyes, which quickly thickens, becoming cheesy looking; rattling in the throat; offensive odor, loss of vitality, etc. Prices, 50c and \$1.00, postpaid.

Bronchitis Remedy, 50c. Chicken Pox Remedy, 50c. (Postpaid, 55c.) Cholera Remedy, 25c and 50c. Flea Salve, 25c, (postpaid, 30c.) Fly Knocker, 35c, 60c and \$1.00. Gape, 50c, (postpaid, 60c) Head Lice Ointment, 10c and 25c. Healing Powder, 50c. Healing Salve, 25c and 50c. Hoof Remedy, 50c, (postpaid, 70c.) Laying Tonic, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50, (Ex. paid, 50c, 75c, \$1.50 and \$3.50.) Lice Powder, 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1.00, (prepaid, 15c, 40c., 75c, and \$1.50.) Lice Liquid, 35c, 60c and \$1.00, (Ex. paid, 60c, 85c and \$1.40.) Nox-i-cide, 35c, 60c, 90c and \$1.50, (Ex. paid, 60c, 85c, \$1.25, \$2.00.) Poultry Tonic, 25c, (postpaid, 30c.) Stock Vigor, 25c, (postpaid, 40c.) Sulphur Candles, 10c, 3 for 25c; 12 for \$1.00, (prepaid, 15c, 40c and \$1.50.)



VALUABLE BOOK FREE—The greatest loss to poultrymen is traceable to ignorance. Disease appears—you cannot tell what it is—time is lost inquiring and trying to find out—fowls get worse—before you know what to do a number of valuable birds are gone—disease has a strong foothold in your flock. Experience is a great teacher. We have had the experience—that's been our business for many years. Now we want to give you the benefit of it. We have published a fine 72-page book entitled "POULTRY DISEASES." It sells for 25 cents. It tells what the symptoms of diseases are—how to diagnose disease. Also how to feed—how to house and properly take care of your fowls. It is full of information that is valuable to you. You need a copy, and we want you to have it. Send 2c in stamps to cover postage, and we will mail this book free.

PRATT'S FOODS

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR—26 oz. pkg., 25c
5 lb. pkg., 60c.

PRATT'S EGG PRODUCER—26 oz. pkg., 25c; 4 lb. pkg., 50c.

PRATT'S CONDITIONER—12 lb. sack, 75c.

INTERNATIONAL CO.'S PRODUCTS

DAN PATCH WHITE LINIMENT—50 cents.

LOUSE KILLER—25 cents.

SILVER PINE HEALING OIL—25 cents.

GOPHER POISON—25 cents, (postpaid, 45 cents.)

HONEY TAR FOOT REMEDY—50 cents.

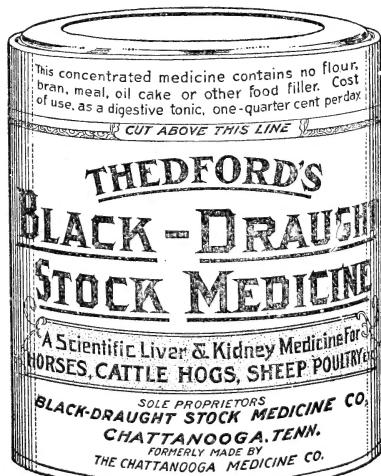
WORM POWDER—50 cents, (postpaid, 70 cents.)

POULTRY FOOD—25 cents and 50 cents.

REICHARDT'S STANDARD REMEDIES

REICHARDT'S MICROZONE—Famous Germ Killer and Preventative of Disease—Bottle, 50 cents.

REICHARDT'S MAGIC ROUP CURE POWDER—50 cents and \$1.00.



A scientific remedy. For roup, catarrh, chicken and hog cholera, distemper, coughs, colds, Texas fever and similar troubles it has no equal. Price, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per can, postpaid.

FOR DOGS AND BIRDS

CONKEY'S MANGE BALSAM—50 cents; expressage extra.

CONKEY'S DISTEMPER REMEDY—50 cents; (postpaid, 55 cents.)

SPRATT'S DOG BISCUITS—35 and 60 cents pkgs.

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

COMPRESSED SALT BRICKS—Each, 25c.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

ANT KILLER—(Conkey's). For destroying ants in house, lawn and garden. Non-poisonous to children or animals. Box, 25c, (postpaid, 45c.)

APHIS PUNK—A nicotine paper for fumigating. Box, 60c.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—A poisonous spray, used extensively in spraying shade trees affected with the elm leaf beetle and caterpillars. The most effective remedy against the potato and rose bug. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—(Liquid). A mellow and fungus remedy. By adding water it is ready for use. By express, 1 qt., 60c; 1 gal., \$2.25. One gallon will make one barrel liquid.

COOPER'S WINTER TREE SPRAY—Kills with absolute certainty the eggs of all insects and clears trees of all obnoxious parasites. Price, 75c per can.

FISH OIL SOAP—1/2 lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 90c.

LONDON PURPLE—lb., 25c.

PARIS GREEN—Mixed at the rate of one pound to 200 gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. 1 lb. can, 40c; 1/2 lb. can, 25c. This article is liable to fluctuate in price. Special prices on large lots.



SLUG SHOT—(Hammond's)—Excellent for destroying Cabbage, Turnip and Beet fly, Potato bugs. Prepared ready for use. Price, lb. cans, 10c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c.

TOBACCO DUST—If dusted on while the foliage is moist it destroys Rose lice, Cabbage and Turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground, it keeps off all earth insects and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Price, Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c.

TOBACCO STEMS—For fumigating. Price, Lb., 5c; 5 lbs., 20c; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

KILLS

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

INSECTS

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP—A Wonderful Insect Pest Exterminator. — Unsurpassed for quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers in and out of doors. Excellent for rose bushes, shrubs, etc. For domestic purposes it rids the house of cockroaches, and is a superior wash for dogs and all animals.

Prevents poultry lice. Three ounce cake, sufficient for one and one-half gallons prepared solution, 10c each, 75c per dozen. Eight ounce cake, sufficient for four gallons prepared solution, 20c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

GRAFTING WAX—1-4 lb. sticks, 10c. If by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

RAFFIA—For tying plants; lb., 25c.

RUBBER HOSE.

Extra quality, 3 ply, 3-4 inch, per foot, 10c.

Extra quality, 3 ply, 1-2 inch, per foot, 9c.

THE HOT BED

Owing to the mild winters in the South, hot beds are not used as much as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Egg Plants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little forcing of vegetables here, excepting Cucumbers and Lettuce; and, if we do not have hard frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing. Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame: the sashes may be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame five to six feet wide and ten feet six inches long a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet. The manure should not be over a month old; it should be thrown together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this State the ground is generally low, and to retain the heat of the manure for a long time it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm; when thrown up about eighteen inches trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put on another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again: place thereon the frame and sash, and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill the weeds which may have come up, then sow the seeds.

SEED TABLES

The quantity of seed sown per acre, and such other estimates as are given here are approximate figures only. They may vary in different sections and States just as soil and the climate varies, and often one farmer, to insure a full stand, sows seed more generously than his neighbors. The given weights, per bushel, are in general use:

GARDEN SEED.

	Seed for one acre.	Seed for a 100 ft. row.
Asparagus	6 lbs.	8 ozs.
Beans, dwarf (drill)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	3 qts.
Beans, pole	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 pt.
Beet, garden	6 lbs.	5 ozs.
Beet, Mangold	7 lbs.	6 ozs.
Broccoli	4 to 6 ozs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Brussels Sprouts	4 to 6 ozs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cabbage, outdoor	10 ozs.	1 oz.
Cabbage, sown in frames	6 ozs.	.....
Carrot	4 lbs.	3 ozs.
Cauliflower	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Celery	6 ozs.	3 ozs.
Celery	6 ozs.	3 ozs.
Collards (drills)	3 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Corn, sweet (hills)	8 qts.	1 pt.
Corn, pop (shelled)	3 qts.	1 pt.
Cucumber	3 lbs.	4 ozs.
Egg Plant	4 ozs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Endive	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Kale (drills)	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Kohlrabi	10 ozs.	1 oz.
Leek	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Lettuce	3 lbs.	2 ozs.
Melon, Musk (hills)	3 lbs.	1 oz.
Melon, Water (hills)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 ozs.
Okra	12 lbs.	12 ozs.
Onion Seed	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Onion Seed, for sets	50 lbs.	2 ozs.
Parsley	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Parsnip	5 lbs.	4 ozs.
Peas, garden	2 bu.	3 qts.
Pepper	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Potatoes	10 bu.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Pumpkin (hills)	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Radish	10 lbs.	6 ozs.
Rhubarb	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	4 ozs.
Salsify	8 lbs.	4 ozs.
Spinach	10 lbs.	6 ozs.
Squash	4 to 6 lbs.	3 ozs.
Tobacco	2 ozs.	.....
Tomato (in frame)	3 ozs.	1 oz.
Turnip (drill)	2 lbs.	3 ozs.
Turnip (broadcast)	3 lbs.	.....

NUMBER OF PLANTS OR TREES TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.

Distance Apart.	Number Plants.	Distance Apart.	Number Plants.
12x 1-inch.	522,720	36x36-inch.	4,480
12x 3-inch.	174,240	42x12-inch.	12,446
12x12-inch.	43,560	42x24-inch.	6,223
16x 1-inch.	392,040	42x36-inch.	4,148
18x 1-inch.	348,480	48x12-inch.	10,890
18x 3-inch.	116,160	48x18-inch.	7,790
18x12-inch.	29,040	48x24-inch.	5,445
18x18-inch.	19,360	48x30-inch.	4,356
20x 1-inch.	313,635	48x36-inch.	3,630
20x20-inch.	15,681	48x48-inch.	2,723
24x 1-inch.	261,360	60x36-inch.	2,901
24x18-inch.	15,520	60x48-inch.	2,178
24x24-inch.	10,890	60x60-inch.	1,743
30x 1-inch.	209,088	8x 1-foot.	5,445
30x 6-inch.	34,848	8x 3-foot.	1,815
30x12-inch.	17,424	8x 8-foot.	680
30x16-inch.	13,068	10x 1-foot.	4,356
30x20-inch.	10,454	10x 6-foot.	726
30x24-inch.	8,712	10x10-foot.	435
30x30-inch.	6,970	12x 1-foot.	3,680
36x 3-inch.	58,080	12x 5-foot.	736
36x12-inch.	14,520	12x12-foot.	302
36x18-inch.	9,680	16x 1-foot.	2,722
36x24-inch.	7,260	16x16-foot.	170

CLOVERS.

	Weight per Bu.	Quantity to sow to one acre.
	Pound.	Pound.
Alfalfa or Lucerne	60	20 to 30
Alsike or Swedish	60	8 to 10
Bokhara	60	8 to 10
Burr	16	12 to 16
Crimson or Scarlet	60	8 to 10
Esperette	32	20 to 30
Red	60	6 to 8
White	60	5 to 6

MILLETS.

	Weight per Bu.	Quantity to sow to one acre.
	Pound.	Pound.
Cat-Tail (Pearl)	50	8 to 10
Common	50	25 to 35
German or Golden	50	25 to 35
Siberian	50	6 to 8

GRASSES.

	Weight per Bu.	Quantity to sow to one acre.
	Pound.	Pound.
Bermuda	40	2 to 3
English Perennial Rye	20	30 to 40
English Blue	14	20 to 30
Hungarian	48	25 to 35
Italian Rye	20	30 to 40
Johnson	25	25 to 30
Kentucky Blue (Pasture)	14	20 to 25
Kentucky Blue (Lawns)	14	40 to 50
Orchard	14	12 to 15
Red Top—solid seed	..	6 to 10
Rescue	14	20 to 30
Timothy	45	10 to 12

AVERAGE TIME REQUIRED FOR GARDEN SEEDS TO GERMINATE.

	Days.
Bean	5 to 10
Beet	7 to 10
Cabbage	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10
Carrot	12 to 18
Cauliflower	5 to 10
Celery	10 to 20
Corn	5 to 8
Cucumber	6 to 10
Endive	5 to 10
Lettuce	6 to 8
Onion	7 to 10
Pea	6 to 10
Parsnip	10 to 20
Pepper	9 to 14
Turnip	4 to 8
Radish	3 to 6
Salsify	7 to 12
Tomato	6 to 12
Turnip	4 to 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Quantity to sow to one acre.
	Pounds.
Barley	48 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Beans—Navy	60 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu.
Beans—Field	60 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu.
Beans—Soja	60 20 to 30 lbs.
Broom Corn Seed	48 2 to 4 qts.
Buckwheat	52 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.
Cane Seed, for Sugar	50 4 to 8 lbs.
Cane Seed, for fodder	50 30 to 50 lbs.
Castor Beans	46 4 to 5 lbs.
Chufas	40 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.
Corn—Field	56 4 to 5 qts.
Corn Fodder, broadcast	56 2 bu.
Corn Fodder, drilled	56 1 bu.
Cow Peas	60 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Kaffir Corn, in drills	50 3 to 5 lbs.
Kaffir Corn, broadcast	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu.
Oats	32 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu.
Peas—Field	60 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu.
Peanuts	22 2 bu. in pods.
Pumpkins, com'n field	30 2 to 3 qts.
Rape, Dwarf Essex	50 5 to 8 lbs.
Rye	56 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Sunflower	22 2 to 3 lbs.
Wheat, sp'g or winter	60 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Vetches, sp'g, winter	50 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Velvet Beans	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.

ROOTS, SETS AND PLANTS.

	Approximate quantity to plant one acre.
Artichoke Roots	8 to 10 bu.
Asparagus Roots, or Plants	8,000
Cabbage, Early, Plants	14,000
Cabbage, Late, Plants	8,000
Cauliflower Plants	8,000
Celery Plants	15,000
Horse Radish Roots	12,000
Onion Sets (measured)	6 to 10 bu.
Onion Sets—Tops	4 to 6 bu.
Potatoes, Irish	10 to 12 bu.
Potatoes, Sweet, Plants	12,000

TIME REQUIRED FOR MATURITY OF DIFFERENT GARDEN CROPS RECKONED FROM THE DAY OF SOWING THE SEED.

	Days.
Beans, String	45 to 65
Beans, Shell	65 to 70
Beets, Turnip	65
Beets, Long Blood	150
Cabbage, Early	105
Cabbage, Late	150
Cauliflower	110
Corn	75
Egg Plant	150 to 160
Lettuce	65
Melon, Water	120 to 140
Melon, Musk	120 to 140
Onion	135 to 150
Pepper	140 to 140
Radish	30 to 45
Squash, Summer	60 to 65
Squash, Winter	125
Tomato	150
Turnip	60 to 70

Reichardt & Schulte Co., INCORPORATED

THE TEXAS SEED HOUSE.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.



Importers and Growers of **SUPERIOR SEEDS.**
BULBS, FERTILIZERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.